ESTABLISHED 1813.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,113—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th July.
† ASSAM	3093	500	T. Leigh	20th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	6045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3093	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewes	10th "
† ASSAM	3093	500	T. Leigh	17th "
P. * HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5059	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcestor	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by those Steamers.
* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 11th July. CATHAY, 25th July. ROHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August. AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 360	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria & Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 9, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. R. Rubattino, 23rd July, and s. s. Singapore, 20th Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 25, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahaduri," 1,500 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 7th July, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 14th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 12th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

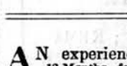
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 12th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED,

AN experienced DRAFTSMAN, for 10 or 12 Months, for the Water Works Office, at Sukkur (Sind). Must be able to draw Detail Plans from Hand Sketches and prepare Estimates. Salary up to Rs. 140, according to qualifications. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to—

M. VISVESVARAYA, ASSOC. M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Water Works, Sukkur.
Sukkur, 2nd July, 1894.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
AN ICE FACTORY.

THE Undersigned is Instructed by the Proprietor to SELL the DECCAN ICE FACTORY, situated in the Sapper Lines, Secunderabad, Consisting of—
1st, The Factory-buildings with the Ground attached (measuring 275ft by 50ft), containing two Reservoirs;
2nd, A 1-Ton West Ice Machine, complete and in good order.
The above will be sold separately or together.
For further information and inspection apply to—

A. W. FORBES,
Pleader.
Secunderabad, 3rd July, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

PHOENIX BRAND.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit has been for several years before the Indian Public, and the constantly increasing demand is a proof of the universal favour in which HIGHLAND it is held. The producers, above all things, claim for it that it is a Genuine Whiskey, that it does not owe its colour, flavour, or aroma to artificial agencies, but obtains them in the course of a natural development, which is watched with the greatest care. The result is a wholesome and pure spirit, MALT entirely free from adulteration, and one which cannot fail to gain the approbation of Connoisseurs. The Spirit is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, and before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years, until it has acquired an agreeable Odour and a delicious full and Mellow WHISKEY Flavour. Purchasers of TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY should observe that each Label and Capsule bears the Trade Mark of the Company, and the words "*Phœnix Brand*" stamped thereon.

Per doz. Cash, Rs. 28-8; Credit, Rs. 32.

Sold and Imported only by

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	,,	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	,,	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs. 12	8
Reg. Principe	,,	25	,, 10	0
Reg. Reina	,,	25	,, 7	8
Trabucos	,,	25	,, 3	4
Caliope	,,	50	,, 6	0
Damas	,,	100	,, 10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	,,	50	,, 5	8
Hidalgas	,,	100	,, 10	0
* Corea	,,	25	,, 5	0
Carolina	,,	100	,, 8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	,, 1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
,, "Golden Medium," Medium	,,	2	8
,, "Cavendish, Strong"	,,	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

		Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	,, ,,	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	,, ,,	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE
GOLD WATCHES.
ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

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MADRAS.

THE
"APOLLO"
SHIRT
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a daily qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

Lessee and Sole Proprietor .....MR. H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,

"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

WEDNESDAY.—BUY BLAS & BLASE ROUE.

THURSDAY.—LA GRANDE ALHAMBRA VARIETIES.

FRIDAY.—EAST LYNNE.

SATURDAY.—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1.

Box Plan at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

Doors Open at 8-30; Overture at 9 p.m.

Mr. A. FAWCETT—Agent. Mr. T. EMPSON—Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARABIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings : Bombay, 9th July, 1894.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th July, 1894.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

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CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

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Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
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Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Manager and Actuary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 15 BALES WHITE FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows :—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Missaheb Abdoolally Missaheb Shurafally—

7021-34—7059-73—15 bales each, containing 50 reams white foolscap paper, 9, 11, 13, and 15 lbs per ream.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 10, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from Captain E. H. Hemming, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Colaba, consisting office desks, drawing boards, chairs, stools, almirah, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 10, 1894.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1894, at 3 P.M., to dispose of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting of the 21st Instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

NOTICE.

WE have AUTHORIZED MR. HENRY KREIS to SIGN our Firm Per Pro.

E. SPINNER & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1894.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the Matter of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Liquidators of the above Company have declared a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of 5 per cent. payable to the Creditors, and that the same will be paid at its Registered Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 16th instant, from 12 Noon to 2-30 P.M.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1894.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY, Managing Liquidator.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

THE AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 10,800 tons of INDIAN COAL, to be delivered at Raichur or Gooty Station, on the Madras Railway.

QUALITY.—The Coal is required for Fuel in Locomotive Engines and the Tenders must specify clearly the name of the Colliery or District from which the Coal will be supplied in order that its qualities may be known.

QUANTITY.—The Coal must be delivered in such quantities as will provide for an average consumption of about 900 tons a month and, if necessary, a first delivery of 2,500 tons must be made within two months of date of acceptance of Tender. After the first delivery the Coal must be supplied periodically, at regular intervals, in such quantities as will provide for the consumption referred to above, subject to the condition that the delivery in any one month, excepting the first as above mentioned, shall not exceed 1,500 tons or be less than 900 tons, and that the interval between any two deliveries shall not be less than one month or more than three months.

DELIVERY.—Delivery of the Coal will be accepted in the Wagons in which it arrives at the Station of delivery, the weights paid for being those ascertained upon passing the Wagons over the Company's weigh bridges. It will be open to the Contractor, should he wish to do so, to deliver the Coal at Gooty, forwarding it over the Southern Mahratta Railway via Guntakal Junction, but in this case the Contractor whose Tender is accepted will be required to tranship, at his own expense, the Coal from the Narrow Gauge Wagons into Madras Railway Wagons at Guntakal Junction, and also to make all arrangements for forwarding the Coal from Guntakal to the Locomotive Yard at Gooty. The cost of Carriage over the Madras Railway from Guntakal Junction to Gooty will be borne by the Madras Railway, and the Contractor will be allowed Free Carriage so far as he is concerned, for all such Coal over this distance.

PAYMENT.—Bills for the accepted weight may be submitted immediately after completion of a consignment, and if correct, will be paid within 14 days after submission.

LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders marked on the outside "Tenders for Indian Coal," and addressed to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, should be received on or before MONDAY, the 23rd of July, 1894.

CONTRACT TO BE SIGNED.—The Firm whose Tender is accepted will be required to enter into a Contract with the Madras Railway Company, to deliver the Coal punctually, as specified, under a money penalty for failure.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

LOUIS S. MOSS, Agent & Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram, 13th June, 1894.

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THE HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end. THE GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing or placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. From 12 to 16 oz. and strung with superior Gut, each Rs. 4-8.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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E. KENRICK, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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P. RENAULT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 12.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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LARGE CASH RESERVES.
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The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY

Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS

IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„	1885	„	966,107
„	1887	„	968,043
„	1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,398
Total Accumulated Funds	„	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	„	5,763,091
1892	„	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	„	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary, Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their Advantage by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should lose no time in acquiring this Valuable Art because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. SAGOON, Bombay, and

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
INDIA BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. cts.	1,195
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Hindustan	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mgte.	5,000	100	100	10 p. a.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Barter Bank	40,000	200	200	7 pr. ct.	220
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	$125	all	41	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	250	212½	8 pr. ct.	225
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly	Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,200	1,200	75	[illegible]
Albert Gimtrac Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Karrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,060
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	110xd
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	250	250	4xd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	142½
	600	200	200		107
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½
Cilaba	200	1,200	1,200	20	183
East India	200	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	310
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—	Nil	1,170
Fort	515	2,000		Rs. 80	105
French	200	500		Nil	1,150
Harvey and Sahapathy	400	600	600	30	420
Hindoll Press Co., Ld	720	400	all	4	450
Khanderam	840	480	480	Nil	105
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	420
Mahuvadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	800	800	63	235
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Motuseli Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	110
Mummar M	1,000	200	all	Nil	385
New Berar	1,200	200	200	Nil	230
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	525
Prince of Wales	100	600	600	Rs15 dvd	127½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	400	600	600	75	470
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	480
Sind and Punjab Co., Ld	300	800	800	20	590
Sind	100	1,000	00	128	1,80
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	570
Surat City Press Co., Ld	1,200	25	230	Nil	10
Vakkart	276	200	all	16	260
		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	71 1,000
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	Rs. 15	510
Anglo-Indian	1,845	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	330
Bombay Unifi ed	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	800	800	20	350
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,215
China Mills Co. Ltd	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	790
Connaught Mills	800	800	800	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	555
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	405
Dowal Mills Co., Ld	5,998	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	620
Esmaljee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	285
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bullooghs	1,600	500	500	Nil	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,095
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
James Greaves	2,100	500	500	Nil	555
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		120
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,0	000	dvd Rs.40	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82
Khatao Maokranjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	150
Lord Reay Mfg	645	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	680
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	Nil	865
Madras United	350	1,00	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Guiburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,52½
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,630
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	125
Morarji Gocul das	1,000	1,000	1 00	dvd Rs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	2,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	355
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,600	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	900	1,000	1,000	—	1,335
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	200	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	515
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vealshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	950	5,0	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I. P. R Consolidated Stock	—	4100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. R.	—	& 18	—	do.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	105
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,265
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,300xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	13
John Roberts & Co	1 500	100	150	10 pr. ct.	130
Khangir Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	200	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	93
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Scundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Tressiber & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	910xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	45
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	30-8	
China Leaf	"	29-3	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	29-12	"
Do. do. new	"	29-8	"
Australia do.	"	29-3	
Bombay do.	"	29-1	
English Sovereigns	"	15-5	
Do. Dumoos	"	15-4	
Bar Silver 77 Bottereens	"	98-12	
Do. 1/8 do.	"	97-0	
Carolan Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
Mexicans do.	"	198	
Franc pieces	"	210	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Cricket : Poona vs. Colaba.
The Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Tanjore entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Henzada yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers R. Rubattino and Arabia entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Sutlej and Java yesterday ; the steamer Bisagno left it on Sunday, and the steamer Gisela yesterday.

POLO.—Owing to the state of the ground there will be no game to-day.

Y. M. C. A.—Mr. J. R. O'Neil will read a paper on "Debt," in the lecture hall of the Grant Road Branch, at 8-30 p.m., to-night.

INJURED BY A SODAWATER BOTTLE.—Edulji Adarji, a Parsee cook, in the service of one Cowasji, residing at Girgaum Road, sustained injuries to both his hands, by the bursting of a sodawater bottle, which he was opening, on Sunday last. The injured man was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained under treatment.

FALL OFF A TREE.—Sitaram Hurry, aged twenty-seven years, was, on Saturday, standing on the branch of a tree, in an oart, at Candawady, and plucking some flowers, when the branch gave way, and he fell down from a height of about twenty-two feet, sustaining internal injuries. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now lying under treatment.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held, this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 o'clock, when the following papers will be read :—Man-eating Panthers, by Mr. J. D. Inverarity ; Some Indian Stalking and Shooting, by "Rohilla ;" Wounded Tigers : How should They be killed ? by Mr. Reginald Gilbert.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan mendicant, named Cassum Noormahomed, aged sixty-five years, was, on Sunday, going along Lohar Street, when he was knocked down and run over by a carriage, sustaining a fracture of the right forearm. The injured mendicant was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is progressing favourably. Enquiries are being made for the carriage and its owner.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Sajia Ramdas, aged fifty-five years, was, on Sunday, repairing the chimney of the Oriental Mill, when his foot slipped, and he fell from a height of about 150 feet. The fall was, however, broken by some lower scaffolding, about twenty feet lower from where he was at work. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, it was found that he had sustained fractures of the right thigh-bone and two ribs on the left side.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—A handsome donation of Rs. 2,000 has just been made towards the funds of the above institution, by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. The "Alexandra School," as is well-known, is open to all the different native communities, and gives education free to a large number of girls. Our informant says Mr. F. D. Petit's liberality is deserving of every commendation, and hopes that his example will be followed by others.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting) :—

March	Heroique	Schubert.
Overture	Les Chaperons Blancs	Auber.
Valse	De Herpadan	Gungl.
Fantasia	Songs of Northern Europe	Kuhner.
Gavotte	Herzliebehen	Burald.
Galop	Wonnetrunken	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRESENTATION AT ZANZIBAR.—A correspondent writes that Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy Talati, of Zanzibar, who was the first Parsee to go there about twenty years ago, and who has been head clerk and accountant in the Consulate and Registrar of the Court, has been presented by the British Government with a gold-mounted sword in recognition of his long and valuable services in the Consulate, and as a mark of the high appreciation in which he is held by a sanad he has been authorized to wear the sword in Zanzibar as well as in all places in her Majesty's Dominions [illegible]

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of June last, there were 30 horses, 110 bullocks, and 13 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the last month 55 horses, 101 bullocks, and 43 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 38 horses, 77 bullocks, and 23 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 3 cases among horses, 4 among bullocks, and 15 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—21 horses, 27 dogs, 1 parrot, 2 bullocks, 2 she-goats, and 1 cat.

ILLICIT SALE OF GANJA.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Rehman Haji was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with selling an intoxicating drug, viz., ganja. Govind Gunpatrao, an Abkari inspector, received information last week that the accused who lived at Zakeria Musjid, sold ganja without a license from the Collector of Customs. The inspector gave some marked coins to a peon in plain clothes, and instructed him to purchase ganja from the accused, who was arrested in the act of selling it to the peon. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged two notorious characters, named Motee Ratna *alias* Rama Ratna, aged 23, a resident of Baroda, and Shaik Amir Shaik Chand, aged 40, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 7,805, belonging to Mr. W. D. Gardener, commission agent to Messrs. Fetterle and Company, watchmakers, &c., residing on the ground floor of a house, at Bellasis Road. The accused were arrested, on Sunday, and a portion of the property was recovered. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries and recover the remaining property.

PATWARDHAN'S GREAT CIRCUS OF MAGIC LANTERN.—This is an exhibition of Puranic scenes with the aid of the magic lantern. Mr. V. M. Patwardhan entertained a doubt whether the Puranic scenes adapted by him to the magic lantern would meet with success, but the performance which he gave in the Hindu Union Club, on 25th of September, 1892, pleased the spectators. This great success was very encouraging to the young artist, and he had the good fortune to receive invitations from respectable and wealthy persons to give performances at their own residences. There is very high testimony from influential quarters as to the excellence of Mr. Patwardhan's exhibition. To-night he gives a performance at the Ripon Theatre, and we have little doubt from the credentials he has received that he will have a good house.

PICK-POCKETS AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Marootee Rama, an old offender, was charged by Inspector Holdway, with the theft of a purse, containing Rs. 6, the property of Condy Ramji, an employe in the Government Telegraph Department. It appears that, on Sunday afternoon, complainant, in company with a friend, was going along Bhendy Bazaar Road, when accused knocked up against complainant, and abstracted the purse. Complainant, feeling the jerk, turned round, and saw accused running away. He and his friend pursued the accused, and with the assistance of a policeman arrested him at the corner of the road with the purse in his possession. The accused, against whom stood a register of two previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DRUNKEN ROW.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Francis Fernandez and Marian Dias again appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault, preferred against them by Salu, Camille, and Kistu. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The accused were defended by Mr. Kapadia, pleader. On the 24th June last, the accused met the complainant, at Church-Gate Street. They were all under the influence of liquor. The accused without any provocation attacked the three complainants, and assaulted them severely, one of them being so seriously hurt as to necessitate his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The defence was that it was a general row, and the accused had also suffered equally. The magistrate, taking the plea of defence into consideration, sentenced each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

A SMART ARREST OF A THIEF.—It will be remembered that on the night of the 30th ultimo, a theft was reported to have been committed in the house of one Goolabchand, Zaver and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,144, were stolen. On Sunday last, Rama Dhakoo, a Hindu, was going along Chinchpoogly Road with a basket containing some *doodhi* (vegetable) on his head, when a policeman arrested him on suspicion and on searching his person, found Rs. 13 in cash. The policeman took the man before Mr. Crummey, who, on examining the vegetable, discovered Rs. 139 in cash and three gold ornaments, concealed inside the *doodhi* which was hollowed out. The accused then made a statement and took the police to Sion, where he pointed out the remaining portion of the stolen property, minus a silver box, containing a piece of gold, valued at Rs. 31, for which the police are still making inquiries.

TWO YEARS FOR POCKET-PICKING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ramchunder Nanku *alias* Rudra Nanku, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a purse containing about Rs. 14 from the pocket of Sabasing Hoosein, a Mahomedan youth, residing at Bhendy Bazaar. On Sunday last, the complainant was standing at a grocer's shop, at Bhendy Bazaar, when the accused stealthily came up from behind and extracted the purse from the complainant's pocket, but he was caught red-handed and made over to the police, who subsequently ascertained that the accused was a notorious thief and had been six times previously convicted for house-breaking, theft, and similar other offences. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge laid against him and admitted six previous convictions. The magistrate convicted the accused on his own admission and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the County Jail.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the instance of Inspector Fleming, Babaji Rama, a coachman, in the service of a gentleman, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with rash and negligent driving, and thereby causing injury to a lad, named Pandoo Dhondoo. On Sunday afternoon, accused, while driving two ladies in a victoria, at Tardeo, at very high speed, knocked down the lad Pandoo, [who sustained serious injuries. Accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30, of which sum Rs. 5 was ordered to be paid to the lad's father as compensation.—Immediately afterwards Inspector Good charged Hoosein Sooleman, a hack victoria driver, before the same magistrate with a similar offence. On Sunday afternoon, accused was driving his vehicle, on Bellasis Road, and while so doing was engaged in talking with some of his friends, without paying any attention to people passing along the road. A Mahomedan lad, named Hoosein Coolooalli, was knocked down by the victoria, and the horse attached to it kicked the boy on the forehead. The lad was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after his injuries were attended to, he returned home. The accused was fined Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to the lad as compensation.

OBITUARY.—Mr. William Howe Middleton, acting Goods Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, died at St. George's Hospital, on Sunday night, two hours after admission, the cause of death being Bright's disease. Mr. Middleton, who received his early training in the Great Northern Railway, came out to India as District Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the 10th October, 1863. In May, 1864, he was promoted to the post of Goods Agent, and in September of the same year was appointed chief clerk in the General Traffic Manager's office. From April, 1865, to October, 1871, he served as District Traffic Manager on the S. N. line, and in 1884 he was appointed acting Passenger-Superintendent, Bombay. He was promoted to be District Superintendent on the 19th December, 1887, and a few months later was still further promoted to acting Goods and District Traffic Superintendent. On the 30th November he was confirmed in the appointment as District Traffic Superintendent, and this year was promoted to acting Goods Superintendent, which he held till the time of his death. During the greater part of his service with the company the deceased gentleman was in charge of the Konkan district which extends to Diksal, on the one side, and Igatpuri on the other. The onerous duties of the charge of such a district were discharged by Mr. Middleton very efficiently and skilfully. The deceased gentleman joined the G. I. P. Volunteers on the 1st March, 1876, as Captain, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Major on the last September. His brother-officers and men, and a large number of the Corps, yesterday afternoon, attended at the St. George's Hospital, to escort his remains to the Sewree Cemetery. A firing-party of two hundred men were drawn up in the hospital compound, and the large cortege left the mortuary shortly after 4 o'clock, preceded by the full band of the Corps. The funeral service was read over [illegible] Chaplain of the Corps. In the [illegible] the Bombay Volunteer Corps have lost a zealous and faithful servant who had gained the respect and esteem of those connected with him in the working of the line. His wife recently died in England, leaving a grown-up daughter and a grown-up son behind. The deceased had been ailing for the last two months, and was under the treatment of Dr. Kay. In respect of the memory of the deceased the offices of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at the Victoria Terminus, were closed at 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJER & Co.'s yarn report, dated Hongkong, June 20, says :—During the fortnight the tenor of the market was unusually buoyant, and unprecedented activity was the order of the day. An extensive business has transpired, and about 11,500 bales are reported to have changed hands at hardening values, all the leading counts participating in the demand, though at the close a quiet feeling is visible. It is reported that the Bill abolishing the export duty on Cotton Yarns in Japan has been passed, and will come into force on 1st July. The effect of this legislation is difficult to foresee, but at any rate another competing factor against Indian Yarns may be said to be impending.

The offtake of the fortnight is estimated at 11,500 bales, as follows :—

5,200	bales of No. 20	sold at	$80 to $83	
1,000	"	"	16	" 77 to 85
1,150	"	"	12	" 67 to 75
3,900	"	"	10	" 64 to 73
250	"	"	6/8	" 62 to 70

leaving unsold stocks at 18,700 bales. Exchange on India is to-day quoted Rs. 192 T. T. and Rs. 192½ on demand.

Advices from Shanghai continue to be of an encouraging nature, though the volume of business done is not so large as that of the preceding fortnight, when exceptionally heavy sales transpired, but still the sales aggregate about 6,500 bales, and prices realized show an advance of Tl. 1 to Tls. 3. 20s., 16s., and 10s. have all participated in demand, owing to advices from country markets coming to hand of a stimulating tenor. Stocks have been reduced to a low level and are estimated at 7,000 bales.

Particulars to hand from Japan report the market there to have experienced a dull period during the first week of the fortnight, but latterly, owing to low offers continuing to be wired from Bombay, sales of 650 bales of No. 20 of special chops have transpired, and the tendency of rates is downwards.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a practice-game of the Gymkhana Football Club, this evening, at 5-30 :—White—Messrs. D. F. Tulloch, H. S. C. Clarke, L. S. Hudson, W. H. Cole, H. G. Casserly, P. G. Clarke, C. Aldridge, H. Peters, F. W. Martin, F. V. Joyce, R. W. Laxton, H. S. Hussey, S. Pearcy, A. C. Maidment, J. D. David, F. Spencer, and C. S. Jackson. Colors—Messrs. F. Hogan, H. E. Winckler, H. C. W. Fido, G. F. Lurd, F. W. Martin, G. Kelly, W. Dunbar, G. V. Evans, T. N. Thorburn, T. O. S. Seagram, G. S. Thatcher, A. R. Willock, H. O. Coates, A. M. Kettlewell, A. Waller, W. A. Bulkley, and J. E. P. White.

THE MONSOON.

THE English mail-steamer Cathay, Captain A. Symons, which came in harbour on Sunday night reports having experienced fairly good weather.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Karagola, Captain J. W. Livingstone, also arrived, on Sunday, from Karachi, having had the usual monsoon weather.—The same Company's s. s. Lawada entered port, yesterday, from Moulmein, under the command of Captain W. B. Smith. She experienced ordinary monsoon.—The China mail steamer Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, encountered from Colombo moderate west to north-westerly winds and fine with frequent heavy squalls of wind and rain. Heavy westerly swell throughout the voyage was also experienced. As Bombay was approached, the weather became thick with rain.—The P. and O. Co.'s (extra) s. s. Java came in yesterday from London, under the command of Captain F. N. Tillard. She experienced usual monsoon weather.

THE recent promotion of Sir William Lockhart to the rank of Lieutenant-General will not interfere with his command of the Frontier Force for the present, as he is entitled to remain until the end of the current financial year. By that time the new Punjab Army Command will be ready for him.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	83	18	91	19	09	18	19
Monday, July 9th	4	34	0	54	0	58	0	53
Total	29	17	19	45	19	67	18	72
Total fall to July 9th, 1893	44	81	39	9	38	82	37	30
Total fall to July 9th, 1892	19	92	16	31	16	80	21	75

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall, as registered at 6 a.m., on the 7th July :—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously registered	11	60	14	43	22	2
Friday, July 6th	1	2	0	0	0	0
Total	12	71	14	43	22	2

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·483	E	4	89·1	77·9	78	...	8·15	+1·49
Agra	29·444	S E	11	88·6	76·7	96	0·30	7·22	+1·12
Cawnpore	29·528	S E	9	89·2	75·6	95	0·41	11·65	...
Allahabad	29·552	E	5	87·1	75·3	91	1·31	22·04	+12·76
Jhansi	29·493	S W	6	87·1	75·7	91	0·41	18·98	+9·98
Jacobabad	29·459	E	9	103·0	86·0	68	...	...	−0·38
Karachi	29·478	W S W	11	97·3	81·7	73	...	0·18	−0·91
Joypore	29·424	N	3	88·1	75·9	93	0·07	9·76	+4·71
Ajmere	29·424	N E	5	89·4	75·6	93	1·55	11·45	+7·19
Deesa	29·482	W S W	10	83·6	75·5	93	0·07	6·81	+1·84
Cawnpore	29·528	W S W	4	85·2	75·6	95	0·76	17·17	...
Bhuj	29·513	W N W	24	89·4	75·9	93	1·32	3·36	−0·32
Rajkot	29·531	W S W	10	81·4	74·7	80	0·65	20·88	+12·29
Veraval	29·552	W	9	81·0	76·3	96	2·03	19·42	...
Neemuch	29·453	S W	16	79·7	72·7	98	0·07	11·62	+4·91
Indore	29·551	S	10	82·0	71·6	92	0·21	5·91	−3·41
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·583	W S W	4	85·4	73·1	93	2·30	20·20	+5·77
Hoshangabad	29·556	S S W	5	86·8	73·7	96	1·17	16·57	+4·39
Khandwa	29·567	S W	13	88·2	76·8	91	0·04	9·50	+0·98
Raipur	29·666	S S W	6	87·3	72·1	92	1·28	13·56	+0·31
Nagpur	29·636	S S W	12	88·8	74·1	96	0·55	11·49	−1·73
Amraoti	29·618	W S W	10	92·1	73·8	93	0·05	8·13	−1·55
Akola	29·606	S W	10	93·9	75·2	76	...	5·77	−2·45
Surat	29·562	S S W	16	82·5	74·5	98	2·50	19·90	+4·41
Malegaon	29·582	S W	13	83·9	74·1	89	...	2·67	−3·89
Bombay	29·647	W N W	24	83·9	76·7	96	0·62	18·80	−11·14
Poona	29·673	S W	16	83·7	70·4	82	0·31	2·25	−4·90
Aurangabad	29·679	S W	15	88·9	73·1	63	0·03	2·88	...
Sholapur	29·707	S W	20	91·7	73·0	63	...	0·77	−5·74
Ratnagiri	29·727	S W	11	85·4	74·9	87	1·14	41·93	...
Belgaum	29·785	W	22	72·3	65·8	92	0·38	12·86	−0·05
Goa	29·785	W	12	78·1	73·4	91	5·17	32·28	...
Karwar	29·825	S W	7	79·1	72·1	92	2·35	31·82	−19·76
Mangalore	29·850	E S E	1	76·3	70·9	93	2·26	47·61	+9·03
Calicut	29·873	S E	5	79·8	74·1	90	0·35	45·01	+2·71
Cochin	29·888	Calm	m	82·2	72·2	90	1·26	29·90	−5·90
Bangalore	29·854	W S W	10	78·2	65·3	90	0·07	4·55	−0·35
Secunderabad	29·722	W S W	11	89·6	72·4	69	0·03	2·01	−4·72
Masulipatm	29·728	W S W	4	89·5	78·6	78	0·01	3·09	−4·14
Bellary	29·730	S W	12	89·9	74·9	63	...	0·81	−1·43
Cuddapah	29·734	S W	9	90·0	75·8	73	0·01	6·77	+1·59
Madras	29·793	S W	6	91·0	75·0	76

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

A further telegram of Saturday's date through Reuter, in addition to those noticed in our last report gives the missing figures for the quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday, say, 2,980,000 quarters, or 50,000, quarters less than the previous weekly estimate. The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe was 150,000 bales less than on the previous Friday, at 2,710,000 bales; and the Supply of East Indian Cotton was 26,000 bales less, at 261,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in London had decreased 1,000 bales, say, to 8,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc. Rs.	564,671
" " Branches...	Dec. "	638,396
Other Deposits	" "	32,30,411
Government Securities	Inc. "	803,458
Other Authorized "	Unchanged	
Loans	Dec. Rs.	30,74,232
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	Inc. "	68,061
Balances with other Banks	Dec. "	697,306
Cash	" "	6,829

The Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, according to the Statement of Affairs, issued to-day, was virtually the same, at closing on Saturday afternoon, at 173¾ lakhs, as at the end of the week preceding, some considerable movement in several of the items in the Return notwithstanding. The large amount taken in Loans in the previous week had been reduced to the extent of some 30¾ lakhs; but the addition to the Cash Balance thus gained was rather more than counterbalanced by withdrawals from Private Deposits; the only other important movement having been an addition of 8 lakhs to Government Securities on the one hand; and a reduction of the Bank's Balances with other Banks of about 7 lakhs, on the other. In Bills Discounted there had been a trifling increase, and the net result of an addition to Government Deposits at the Head Office, and of withdrawals at the Branches, was a net decrease of about ¾ of a lakh.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been done here in this staple to-day, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged. The day's Sales sum up 1,600 bales, of which shippers have bought 300 Oomras at Rs. 177/8; the balance taken by the Mills consisting of 500 Cooneetheon, at Rs. 196; 300 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 200; and Anjari, at Rs. 191-2; and 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 153/70 per candy.

More or less rain, according to the telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts this morning, had fallen over most of the Cotton area since last Thursday morning; and Cotton sowing was making good progress in the Bengal circle; while the plants were flourishing in most of the Oomra districts and at Broach; though in some of the former more rain was needed, and in the latter, and at Bhownugger, in the Dholleria circle, fine weather was needed.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone to-day; but only a small export business has been reported, and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been active and strong, and transactions by shippers have been upon a large scale. Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt., and we now quote as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-2-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-4-0 to „ 6-6-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-1-0 to „ 6-3-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 6-0-0 to „ 6-2-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,679	bales.
Wheat.....	7,777	cwts.
Linseed	4,631	„
Rapeseed	5,274	„
Poppyseed	677	„
Groundnuts	3,111	„
Castorseed	1,800	„
Rice	1,614	„

FREIGHTS.—This market remains dull in tone and without any improvement in rates, no fresh business of importance having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at 1s. 0 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but nothing transpired at the former rate; though at 1s. 0 13-16d. to 1s. 0 ¾d., the bullion dealers are reported to have bought pretty freely, enquiry, however, seeming to fall off at the latter rate. In Mercantile Paper we again hear of practically nothing doing beyond a trivial amount at 1s. 0 ¾d. for three months' sight Credits; and, from Calcutta, rates are also reported to come weaker, the direct cause being attributed to the uncertainty with regard to the effect of the partial conversion of 4 per cent. Government Paper into 3½; and meantime this market closed unsettled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand....1s. 0 ¾d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 0 ¾d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 0 25/32d.		„
Credits do. ...1s 0 ¾d.		„
Francs do. ...1'35½		„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted at opening this morning at 103 7-16 for Fours for cash, and 103 3/8 for the settlement; but declined to 103 5-16 and 103½ in the two positions, respectively, at which they left off; 103 being still quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has again been some improvement in Cotton Mill Scrip, and we report an advance of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas, and Dhun; of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, Connaught, and James Greaves; of Rs. 5 in Bombay United and Central India; and of Rs. 3 in Leopold. Mercantile Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher. Port Canning have advanced Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 1,195 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	101½
3 per cent. Rentes.....	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 5-8
Bar Silver	28 11-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
PORT SAID, JULY 7.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 7.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 9.

The French mail-steamer Oceanien arrived from China.

The Orient steamer Oroya arrived from Suez.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 7, compared with the Statement of June 30, 1894:—

	June 30.	July 7.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,72,413	51,37,094
Do. do. at Branches	46,78,711	40,40,315
Other Deposits	3,11,84,501	2,79,54,030
Post Bills	5,722	5,482
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,63,062	32,56,024
Rs.	5,80,54,409	5,50,92,995
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	88,09,143	96,12,601
Cash Credits on do. do.	69,06,846	68,57,190
Loans do. do. do.	1,61,79,844	1,31,05,612
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	75,10,555	75,78,616
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,80,601		
Applied in reduction .. „ 2,85,000		
	3,95,351	3,95,601
Stamps &c.	21,944	16,784
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	8,39,149	1,41,843
Cash and Currency Notes	1,73,91,577	1,73,84,748
Rs.	5,80,54,409	5,50,92,995

THERMOMETER READINGS.

P SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 8.	
10 p.m.	79·1
MONDAY, JULY 9.	
6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	79·5
2 p.m.	78·0
4 p.m.	79·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

MIDDLETON—July 8, in Bombay, after a short illness William Howe Middleton, Acting oods Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway.

CALCUTTA.
DEATH.

MELLOR—July 5, at Calcutta, the wife of James J. Mellor of Garden Reach, of a daughter.

EUROPE.
MARRIAGE.

HARBOTTLE—GREY June 16, at Hove Parish Church, R. C. Harbottle, 18th Hussars, youngest son of Thomas Harbottle, of 9 Second-avenue, Brighton, to Kathleen, eldest surviving daughter of Col. H. Grey, C.S.I.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1894.

THE *Maratha* has recently made some fair and sensible remarks upon the question of music in religious processions. We have no knowledge of the confidential circular referred to, and look with suspicion on information obtained regarding confidential documents, as in our experience persons who break trust are not usually reliable informants; but whether there is or is not any such circular, we fully commend the spirit of the following passage from the *Maratha*:—"We should not have objected to any circular which imposed the same restrictions on both the communities, whether as a matter of courtesy or as one of legal duty; but so long as Government is not prepared to follow such a course, it is, in our opinion, highly objectionable to preach the gospel of courtesy to the Hindu alone, simply because they are less turbulent than their Mahomedan brethren. Either stop music in front of all mosques and temples alike, or assert the principle that the Queen's road can be used by all whether with or without music. Such an order may not be legal, but at any rate it can be defended as equitable inasmuch as the same condition is imposed upon the two communities. But what shall we say of an order which asks the Collectors and Commissioners to stop Hindu music in front of all mosques without insisting upon a corresponding courtesy on the part of the Mahomedans?" If all Hindus would concur in this, and if Mahomedans would make the same agreement, it would go far to settle this vexed question. And we have long thought that the proper settlement of at least the music-in-procession part of the quarrel lay in this direction. We should like to see very general orders issued, without any express provision for any particular community, empowering the managers of *any* place of worship to prescribe certain hours—so many a week with the same limit for all communities—within which no music should be played within a certain distance of the place.

We noted last week the judicious manner in which many of the Native Papers commented on the tree-daubing incident in Behar. A further examination of other papers does not give quite such a favourable impression. A good deal of capital is sought to be made out of the "alarm" expressed in some English newspapers. It enables the *Shri Shivaji* to "form a pretty correct conception of the bravery of the English," and suggests to it that "the strength of English men lies not in their hands but in their mouths," and that "they are confused when an adverse time comes." Very well: we feel no concern whatever to refute the opinion. Meanwhile the *Poona Vaibhav* and the *Subodh Patrika* read the same alarm as an indication of a guilty conscience on the part of the English in India. This charge also may be left to time to exhaust. We should be sorry to be hard upon a little print like the *Aryavarta* of Dhulia, but would merely remind the editor in a friendly way that no one is too small or weak to be guilty of treason, and ask him if the following translation does not fairly represent a passage in a recent issue of his paper: "Government must consider in time the grievances of the rayats. The rayats consider the taxes to be very oppressive. We however do not think that Government will be roused by these evil signs and reduce taxation until a mutiny actually takes place, and the blood of Indians and Europeans is shed. As Government gave up the policy of annexing Native States after the Mutiny of 1857, so they will reduce taxation after a similar catastrophe." And in connection with this may be read the remark of another little paper the *Arunodaya*, of Thana, that "the Indian rayat will break down if he does not throw off one day the burden and escape."

The *Dnyan Prakash* hopes that a select committee may be appointed to enquire into the question of Home Charges. No doubt much may be said in favour of that course, and if there are any possible means of reducing the Home charges it is most desirable that they should be discovered and pointed out. But such requests would come with much more force if they were accompanied by sober and accurate statements of fact. The *Dnyan Prakash* is far from making the best of the case when it tries to support it by such statements as this: "The Government of the country was taken away from the hands of a chartered company of traders, and has been delivered over to a chartered company of Government officers, with the only difference that whereas the one were made to feel that they were held responsible for every act of theirs by some higher authority, the other are led to believe that they are their own masters." We presume that some play on the word "chartered" is intended here—perhaps it is used in the second place much as it is in the expression "chartered libertine"—for, so far as we know, there is no charter granted to any body of public servants in India, but the Secretary of State, like any other employer, has made the best terms he could for himself in engaging the class of servants he considered that the country required. But how much better it would be, in dealing with such a serious subject, to use simple and sober language! Looseness of language brings with it looseness of thought and inaccuracy of statement. Witness the above extract in which it is calmly assumed that the supervision exercised by the Cabinet or by Parliament or the Board of Control over the Company was closer and more effective than any which now moderates the actions of public servants in India. We have usually heard just the contrary complaint, namely, that public officers are so tied and bound by rules and regulations that individuality of action is almost dead. In days gone by we used to hear of Commissioners and Collectors being called "Rajas" in their districts but we never hear of it now. But we fear the writer in the *Dnyan Prakash* has failed altogether to realize the importance and dimenssions of his subject. He observes that "all the officials, high and low, from the Secretary of State and his Council down to the petty Commissioners of insignificant provinces, have got into the habit of doing things just as they would like." Now it would have been easy and harmless to call a Commissioner "petty"—just as a matter of abuse, but we must demur to his charge being described as "insignificant." What! Are the interests of five millions of persons insignificant? Five millions of persons entrusted to the charge of an officer who can do just as he likes—and he a petty officer too—and the result is "insignificant!" Now the writer cannot really be as bad as this—he has been led away by his method of writing. Again we say how much better it is in dealing with a serious subject to be simple and sober and straight.

THE proceedings at the annual meeting of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, held on the 18th ultimo, at the Imperial Institute, gave promise that the praiseworthy exertions of Mrs. David Carmichael and those associated with her are beginning to bear good fruit. In their report the committee refer with justifiable pride to their success at the Chicago Exhibition. Although the collection of Indian women's fancy work sent to the World's Fair was got together in a hurry and necessarily was of a limited description, no fewer than eleven awards together with a medal were assigned to the Society. In connection with the exhibition of similar work, held in London, a year ago, it is mentioned that the Queen accepted, through Princess Christian, two of the exhibits, namely, an embroidered purse, worked by a grand-daughter of the famous Afghan Amir Dost Mahomed, and a Jat woman's wedding cloth, woven and embroidered in the Bikaneer State. The Society claims to have done a practical service in finding employment for many artisans in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere. In some cases the art of these handicraftsmen seemed threatened with extinction. If the Society had done nothing else than this its existence would be justified. Much benefit is hoped for from the appointment in different parts of India of corresponding members who will, no doubt, keep the committee in London in touch with the condition of things in India. The committee observe that the action of the Maharaja of Kotah, at the suggestion of Mrs. Curzon Wyllie, to encourage the industries of his State are certain to result in furthering the important objects for which the Society was formed. A desire is expressed that other Native Rulers may be led to follow the Maharaja's example. An urgent appeal for more members is made. "The minimum annual subscription, which," with refreshing candour the committee observe, "is all most subscribers content themselves with giving, was, no doubt, fixed too low at five shillings in the first instance, but it is difficult to alter it now." Mr. Beechcroft, of the London County Council, who spoke as a visitor to India, Sir Charles Turner, and others having made suitable speeches the chairman, Sir James Linton, addressed the audience at some length. The key-note of his remark may be said to have been expressed in two sentences. "We have heard," said the President of the Royal Institute of Water-Colours, "a great deal of the endeavour to foster art in India; but the best policy to pursue is that of non-intervention except for the purpose of preserving absolutely and entirely the national characteristics of Indian art." We hope it is not *lèse majesté* to give utterance to a regret that the materials for the fine Indian Room, erected two or three years ago at Osborne, were not obtained from India. This rare opportunity of doing something substantial to promote the indigenous arts of the Eastern Empire was, perhaps, from thoughtlessness, completely thrown away. That mistake cannot be undone, but we trust it is not presumptuous to express the hope that some portion at least of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier's liberal gift to the Imperial Institute may be spent in the way indicated. Sir James Linton's speech has been much commented upon and one of the evening papers declares that he proved somewhat of a Balaam. All the same there was much in what he said, and though he does not go so far in his criticism of what is to-day known as Indian art Sir John goes a long way in the same direction. He had heard, he said, a great deal about fostering native art in India, but the best way to do so was to pursue a policy of non-intervention, and leave its direction severely alone to its own development. A friend of his, he continued, had recently been commissioned to buy British works for the guidance of the Hindu artists. The friend, in his sagacity, made a collection of landscapes, chiefly of places in Scotland and England. Fancy the folly of setting up as models for Indian art students views of places they had never seen, and produced under atmospheric conditions it was impossible to realise, and painted with a technique, of which they had no conception, for the sake of qualities utterly unknown to the traditions of Eastern art? "No art could possibly benefit humanity that was not absolutly and entirely the result of the nation's individuality," wrathfully exclaimed he, and most people will unhesitatingly endorse his sentiments.

TRAVANCORE—under its old name of Karala—was one of the fifty-six kingdoms of which ancient India was constituted. It is said to have been visited for trade purposes by the Romans, but a fact more easily substantiated is, that it was about the first part of India visited first by the Portuguese, next by the Dutch, and, thirdly, after the momentous day when Vasco da Gama doubled the Cape of Storms. The Native Rulers profited by the opportunity to procure for his pepper, which was a State monopoly, military uniforms, arms, and ammunition, and the services of Portuguese, Dutch, and Italian officers, who drilled their arms on the European model. The result was a series of successful wars against neighbouring potentates, who were reduced to vassalage. Then the tables were turned by the rise of Hyder Ali and the restless ambition of his son, Tippoo Sultan. The latter essayed to invade the kingdom, but was defeated with great loss by an ambuscade. Returning, the next year, with an overwhelming force he flattered himself that he would make an end of Travancore; but the energy of John Company cut out work for him nearer home. He withdrew from Travancore, and his death at the storming of Seringapatam by General Harris, Lord Harris' grandfather, delivered the Southern Kingdom from external danger. Lord Wellesley gave back some of the territory that Mysore had taken, and assured the future of the State by a treaty of protective alliance. In 1816, a minor being on the throne, showed, what Mr. Nagam terms, the courage and prudence to appoint Colonel Monro, who happened to be Resident, to the position of Dewan and Regent. To that wise choice was due the introduction of reforms and improvements of which the country still reaps the benefit. The kingdom, which is rather larger than Saxony, and is about the size of Wales, is diversified by hills and forests, and moist fever laden plains, the variation of elevation giving a variety climate scarcely to be exceeded in all the rest of India put together. Singularly to say the rainfall is excessive in the north and comparatively moderate in the south of Travancore. The rain falls, more or less, for nine months in the year, the excessive moisture and heat being relieved somewhat by the never-failing sea-breezes. This abundance of rain is due to a patriotic king, who entreated Indra to make his country envied by even the gods themselves as the abode of never-ending bliss and happiness. Indra, hearkening to the prayer, commanded the clouds to pour forth rain over the land for six months in the year, that there might be grass and fodder and water for cattle, and that everyone should have abundance. Unfortunately, Indra's order has been somewhat unintelligently carried out, one-half of the country being given up to forest and irreclamable waste. The forests contain, or once contained, magnificent teak and blackwood, and ebony and sandalwood. Although large sums of money are spent by the Maharaja's enlightened Government for hospitals and dispensaries and on sanitary work, there is much fever and cholera, elephantiasis, and other diseases, largely traceable to bad water and indigestible food. The natives generally believe firmly in native practitioners, and their nostrums, one of the most popular of which is "severe diet," practically mean absolute starvation. Still, the land is very beautiful; the population, if not robust, is contented, and as the stronger and better-fed Tamil ryot of the Madras Presidency doggedly declines to go and better himself by taking up waste-land in Travancore, there is a general absence of competition which makes life easy. The rain-laden maidans that give them a perennial of showers waft them happiness, if not health. Their climate is mild, and so is their Government; what more could Indra do for any people?

LITTLE information comes from Korea as to the aspect of affairs, and nothing has been reported for some time past as to the progress of the rebellion. The China papers by yesterday's mail complain of the impossibility of obtaining authentic news, since the Government has for some time practically monopolised the wires while private customers' interests are overlooked. But according to latest information from China and Japan both countries had mobilised strong forces and both countries had landed them in Korea. Japan took up twelve of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line for use as transports, and though the papers were warned to publish no details of the forces embarking for Korea our correspondent asserts that six thousand had been shipped up to the middle of June, and the Peking Government had been apprized of Japan's intentions. The Tientsin Treaty of 1885, as we pointed out the other day, provides that neither China nor Japan is to despatch a military force to Korea without communicating with each other, and that any force sent is to be withdrawn immediately upon settlement of the difficulty that occasioned their being sent there. Telegrams between Tokio and Tientsin had been passing very frequently when the correspondent's despatch left. The number of troops sent by the Chinese Government is not stated by any of our contemporaries. But at present it is satisfactory to know that no collision has occurred. If the two countries act according to that part of the treaty which provides that the troops shall be withdrawn immediately upon settlement of the difficulty that occasioned their being sent there, there is little fear of war; for the *North China Herald*, of June 15, reports that on June 12 a great battle was fought in which the insurgents after a hard struggle were entirely defeated by the King's troops, a vast number of them being killed, and the remainder dispersed. Numerous *canards* are flying about in China as well as in Korea and Japan. It is reported by our correspondent that two thousand Japanese have been landed at and are holding Chemulpo, and that a thousand Japanese marines have gone to Seoul to protect the Japanese residents there. Another story is that the insurgents have taken Seoul, and the King is a fugitive in the Japanese camp, one account being that he was kidnapped by the Japanese. To this, writes the Shanghai paper, we need hardly say that we give no credence; but it believes that the story of the battle in which the insurgents were scattered will be found to be true; and probably that it was the Chinese troops who turned the scale.

AFTER an interval of three or four weeks of more or less fine weather the monsoon has reasserted itself, and yesterday rain fell in torrents with scarcely an intermission. The total fall at Byculla for the year up to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COREAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The *Times'* correspondent at Seoul telegraphs that one thousand more Japanese have landed at Chemulpo.

SHANGHAI, JULY 9.

The Corean Government in replying to the representation of the Japanese Government has declared that Corea has faithfully observed all her treaty obligations.

On the 3rd instant, Japan presented to Corea a formal demand for reforms.

The Powers have presented a Note calling upon Japan and China to withdraw their respective troops from Corea.

China has assented to the Note.

THE LABOUR REVOLT IN AMERICA.

TROOPS MARCHING UPON CHICAGO.

NEW YORK, JULY 8.

There has been continued rioting at Chicago and in the suburbs of the city.

The riotous mob are sacking the railway premises and burning the railway plant.

Troops are marching upon Chicago from the various States.

Telegrams from St. Louis state that affairs are quieting down there, and the strikers are resuming work.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SUMMONS THE RIOTERS TO DISPERSE.

WASHINGTON, JULY 9.

President Cleveland summons the rioters to disperse before noon, to-day, otherwise they will be treated with military rigour.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 8.

Cholera is increasing in Russia and particularly at St. Petersburg.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

It has been decided that no questions will be asked at the meeting of his Excellency the Viceroy's Council, on Thursday next.

THE RAILWAY BILL.

It is stated that the Public Works Department has again requested the Financial Department to allow the Railway Bill to be drafted with a view to bringing up the Bill for consideration at large.

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.

The name of Mr. Lane's successor as Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs has been submitted to the Government of India for approval.

MR. GALE'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

No further information has been received by the Government of India concerning Mr. Gale's railway scheme, though certain papers are expected, on receipt of which the matter will be again taken into consideration.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

It may be stated that the Amir of Kabul contemplates adding to his European staff to some extent. Further information regarding this will be made known shortly.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9:

The *Pioneer*, in discussing the Amir's visit to England, thinks there is some fear of Russia meddling with Afghanistan during the temporary absence of the ruler, and suggests that the Amir should undertake his journey next winter or at the latest in the early part of next spring.

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Nothing definite has been decided *re* the date of the Amir's visit to England.

THE MOHMANDS AND THE AFGHANS.

It is reported that the Afghan troops have succeeded in restoring communication between Jellalabad and Asmar which the Mohmands had temporarily interrupted. They have not renewed their attack.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Brookes, Military Works Department, died at Lucknow, and was buried on Saturday.

CRICKET: GUNESHKHIND VS. COLABA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

The cricket match between the Guneshkhind team and Colaba was played to-day. The weather was wet throughout the day. Mr. Greig played a capital game throughout, and scored 172, carrying his bat out. Lord Harris made 49 out of a total 67. The home team were not strong enough to oust the opponents, who played the most of the day. The match resulted in a draw. The following are the scores :—

COLABA.

First Innings.

Captain Smith, c and b Cox	36
Mr Greig, not out	172
Corporal Careless, b Sharpe	5
Mr Lock, b Lord Harris	6
Captain Benson, b Cox	20
Mr Crespel, c Colonel Harris, b Lord Harris	3
Mr Knight, c Gabb, b Luck	27
Gunner Clinch, st Poore, b Colonel Harris	0
Corporal O'Donnell, b Luck	1
Extras	6
Total	283

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Sharp	110	52	6	2
Lord Harris	80	39	1	2
Elliott	20	17	1	1
Colonel Harris	25	25	1	0
Poore	25	24	0	0
Cox	60	67	0	2
Heaton	50	32	1	1
Luck	12	11	1	2

GANESHKHIND TEAM.

First Innings.

Lord Harris, c Greig, b Benson	14
Mr Luck, c O'Donnell, b Benson	38
Captain Poore, c Smith, b Hancock	6
Captain Cox, not out	9
Colonel Harris, not out	10
Extras	2
Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Clinch	25	17	7	0
O'Donnell	45*	17	4	0
Hancock	55	28	1	1
Benson	35	13	1	2
Careless	15	1	2	0
Greig	5	2	0	0

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHIKODI ROAD, S.M.C., JULY 9.

At a public meeting, held at Chikodi, yesterday evening, resolutions were passed protesting against the Secretary of State's decision regarding the simultaneous examinations. A memorial to Parliament has been adopted.

THE *London Gazette* of June 19 contains a formal notification that, by virtue of an agreement concluded between the late Sir G. Portal and Mwanga, King of Uganda, that country is placed under the protectorate of her Majesty. The protectorate comprises the territory known as Uganda proper, bounded by the territories known as Usoga, Unyoro, Ankoli, and Koki.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 23.

SWIMMING AS A PHYSICAL EDUCATOR.

UNFORTUNATELY, swimming occupies the position of a sport. Weigh well these words before you hastily condemn the sentence. I have used the word unfortunately with malice aforethought. Swimming ought not be a sport, a mere recreation, a means to an end, an exercise which we can please ourselves about, a healthful luxury. To regard swimming in this light places it in the same category as cricket, lawn-tennis, golf, and dancing. The practice and cultivation of these pastimes for the sake of health is much to be commended, and in millions of instances these very sports and amusements develop and sustain life. But the process is gradual, and is frequently not too apparent. Swimming, however, should never be classed with dancing. The latter is an accomplishment—maybe a desirable accomplishment—but swimming is a necessity. This is the point I have been striving to attain. Just as the mothers teach their little ones to walk by assisting them across the nursery floor, so ought the fathers of familes to instruct their children in the art of swimming. In many situations in life—alarming situations they may be—swimming is even more valuable than walking. Many fathers are, however, unable to do this on account of their own ignorance of natation. Where the parent fails let the State come to his assistance. There is no valid reason why swimming should not be taught in the Board Schools of this country. As I have said before, it should be part and parcel of the education code. We are too apt to educate, that is, to draw out and develop the mental faculties at the expense of the physique of children. Let us remember that physical education is equally desirable if a nation is to preserve its health and strength, and a people which becomes bankrupt in bone and blood will very rapidly cease to be of account among the peoples of the earth.

TEACHING THE YOUNG.

Considering the utility of swimming as a means of saving life and giving health time ought to be found for its treaching in our public schools. It is desirable that baths should be built in connection with any schools to be erected, but where this cannot be done surely children can be allowed to use at proper times the swimming baths which in most towns have been erected by the rate-payers. For the sake of cleanliness alone such a change should be welcomed. If the children of our slums who are now compelled to attend school by law, were also forced to go to public baths, for the purpose of learning to swim, they themselves would be wholesomer, sweeter, and brighter—an advantage not only to the teachers but also to their fellow pupils. Indeed, our system of primary education would be one hundred times more acceptable under such conditions—and one hundred times better for all concerned. And the law should apply equally to both boys and girls. In some of our big cities and towns much valuable voluntary work has been already done in this direction. In London, I believe there is a challenge shield for competition among the boys of our elementary schools, while the Nottingham Swimming Club has done a noble work. The members of this club utilise one of the big town swimming baths, and have taught thousands of lads at the most nominal fee. Mr. J. F. Herbert, who has for years been the life and soul of the club, and is also a member of the Executive of the Amateur Swimming Association, has always taken the deepest and the most practical interest in this question. I am sure that Mr. Herbert would only be too delighted to explain the details of the Nottingham system to any club secretary or school managers.

SOME ADVICE ON NATATION.

It is highly desirable that boys and girls should be taught when they are young. I have heard anxious mothers declare that their children should never go into the water until they could swim. Absurd as it may seem some folk do imagine that swimming can be learned on land, and from theoretical treatises. Of course, precautions should always be taken to avoid danger. No one will learn less quickly from the fact of being safe. Shakspere says that familiarity breeds contempt, that is contempt of danger. This is precisely the case with the water. Only I should say that familiarity induces confidence, which is the foundation of all successful work in the water. Devotion, time, and practice alone can give confidence. When it is once proved to the young mind that the body is buoyant, fear will ooze out at the finger ends. Of course, some people are more nervous than others, but it is well for even beginners to disregard the question of the depth of the water they are in. They are really more concerned with the surface than with the bottom of the bath or stream. A very well-known amateur once said that young swimmers should never allow their feet to touch the bottom of the bathing place. He said: "When you want to rest, return to the steps or landing place, and by so doing you will forget all about the depth of water, and you will not know for certain whether you are in your depth or out of it." In other words, the bather would soon cease to think about the water below him, which would be a point gained. Of course, I cannot in a newspaper article teach anyone to swim, but I can give advice. Having lost, at least to some extent, one's fear of the water, the first thing to learn is the movement of the feet. Many teachers begin by instructing pupils in the motion of the arms. As it says in the Badminton volume on the subject :—"It is absolutely essential that the leg movements should be taught first." Moreover, all the authorities agree with this assertion. The legs give the propelling power, and to use them properly requires practice, and is the secret of successful swimming. It is natural for a man to push his arms forward and move them in unison, but it is not second nature to roughly imitate the action of a frog, and that with a peculiar forcefulness from the knee, a peculiar kind of flip which is apparent in our best professors of the art Then comes the task of using hands and feet together. When you have accomplished this and some more, you will appreciate the joy of swimming, the feeling of having conquered Nature. Do not be overwhelmed, with the project of conquering Nature, for it is being done more or less every day by the ingenuity of man. It was said in Athens of a very ignorant man that he could neither read nor swim. I should like such a reproach to be fashionable in England, whenever or wherever it is deserved.

BUOYANT BYRON AND BISMARCK.

And truly, leaving now the question of swimming as a necessity of life, let us look upon it in the light of an exercise and sport. What says Jimmy Thomson in the "Seasons" of the art? In sweet diction he observes :—

"Cheered by the milder beam, the sprightly youth
Speeds to the well-known pool, whose crystal depth
A sandy bottom shows. Awhile he stands
Gazing the inverted landscape, half afraid
To meditate the blue profound below;
Then plunges headlong down the circling flood.
His ebon tresses and his rosy cheeks
Instant emerge; and through the obedient wave,
At each short breathing by his lip repell'd,
With arms and legs according well, he makes
As humour leads, an easy winding path;
While from his polish'd sides, a dewy light
Effuses on the pleas'd spectators around.
This is the purest exercise of health,
The kind refresher of the summer heats.

Mark well this poetic picture of the athletic youth of England taking his swimming bath in a crystal pool. Thomson knew something about swimming, or he would not have penned the line, "With arms and legs according well." And if he did he is not our only poet who has been a swimmer. Every schoolboy knows that Lord Byron emulated the deed of Leander by swimming the Hellespont. A study of Lord Byron's letters convinces one that he was a born sportsman. In one letter he says: "I have been from my childhood a strong swimmer;" and in another dated from Ravenna, 1821, he declares that "swimming also raises my spirits." You may not, however, know that Byron was a very accomplished swimmer and did greater feats than swimming the Hellespont. Lord Byron, writing from Ravenna in February, 1821, states that four people, including himself, had swum the Hellespont. His Lordship undertook this task to prove "that a young Greek of the heroic times, in love, and with his limbs in full vigour, might have succeeded in such an attempt is neither wonderful nor doubtful." His own experience pronounced the passage of Leander as perfectly practicable. Lord Byron says that he was three hours in swimming across the Tagus, and that he was four hours and twenty [minutes in swimming from the Island of Lido to Venice. He went right up the Grand Canal, and was in the water without help, rest, or even touching ground, or a boat, for four hours and twenty minutes. Moreover, he asserts that he could have continued for two hours longer, though he had on a pair of trousers. Swimming with Byron, having been taught in his childhood, was quite as natural as walking—and in his special case, perhaps far more comfortable. Again, penning a letter to Tom Moore from Venice, in July, 1817, he remarks: "I am just come from an hour's swim in the Adriatic." There is no doubt that swimming was one of Byron's chief relaxations. Just as Byron loved floating and splashing about in the daylight so did Prince Bismarck when he was young and vigorous enjoy swimming—but especially by night. This was early in life—shortly after the time, when his neighbours used to call him "Mad Bismarck," and when he was the Prussian ambassador at Frankfort in 1851, he visited the Castle of Rudesheim on the Rhine. In one of the Prince's many charming letters to his wife he describes what occurred :—"I took a boat, went out on the Rhine, and swam in the moonlight, eyes and nose only above the tepid water, and the rat tower near Bingen where the bad bishop met his end. There is something strangely dreamy to lie in the water on a still night, slowly drifting by the stream, seeing the heavens with moon and stars above, and on either hand the wood-capped mountains and city spires in the moonlight without hearing anything but one's own gentle splashing. I should like to swim like that every night." This passage reveals quite an emotional side of Bismarck's nature, to say nothing of his love of sport. Bismarck loved swimming as much as he worshipped his dogs and his guns. For many years Bismarck's breast was decorated with but one medal. That was given for rescuing his groom from drowning at the imminent peril of his own life. Swimming has, indeed, been a source of pleasure to many of the world's great men.

JOEY NUTTALL, THE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPION.

The best swimmers in the world to-day are both Englishmen. In these days when we old-fashioned Britons seem destined to be dethroned in so many branches of sport, it is pleasing to know this Joey Nuttall, of Stalybridge, is the professional champion of the universe. He is, undoubtedly, the most extraordinary waterman that England has ever had. Born at Stalybridge on August 31, 1869, he early took to the bath, and we find that in October, 1884 —or when he was just turned 15, he swam in a costume 150½ yards in the Rochdale Baths in one min. 58¼ sec. This was, indeed, a wonderful feat, but it was only a foretaste of what was to come, for in three seasons he won twelve of the amateur championships. Thus, in 1886, he carried of the 100, the 220, and the 500 yards; in 1887, the 100, 200, 500 yards, the half-mile, and one mile; and in 1888 the 100, 220, 440, and 500 yards championships. Two of the records that he made as an amateur still stand good, namely, the one min. 48¼sec. for 150 yards, and 6min. 16¼sec. for 440 yards. Like Alexander, Joey Nuttall sighed for fresh fields to conquer, and so invaded the professional world. In this he was equally successful. For three years consecutively he was the victor in the 1,000 yards Professional Championship, and on October 16, 1890, he did this distance in 13mins. 53secs.—still the best on the books. The Mile Championship is, however, the blue ribbon of the art, as it, undoubtedly, proves the greatest test of both the speed and stamina of the performers. On August 31, 1890, Nuttall defeated James Finney, at Brighton, for the Mile Championship Cup, and, of course, became the recognised representative man of England. Three years elapsed before the Stalybridge infant of these latter days had a chance of earning more honours. Then J. Laurence McCusker, a County Down man, who had settled in America for some years, came from Boston as the best Yankee man on the top of the water. Indeed, it was John Haggerty, of the Stalybridge district, who on a visit to the United States, met McCusker, and persuaded him to visit this country. McCusker is a man of splendid physique, standing 5ft. 10in., and weighing 12stone. He threw down the gauntlet to Finney, who, bold as he always was, took it up, and the pair swam a mile at Blackpool for £200 a-side, when the Irish-American was hailed the victor by 150 yards. Thus emboldened he tackled the redoubtable Nuttall. As both had beaten Finney speculation ran high as to their relative merits. They swam a mile in Hollingworth Lake, on August 19, 1893, when Nuttall maintained his reputation by winning in 26 mins. 8secs., which deservedly takes rank as a record. Indeed, it would be wearisome to enumerate the many surprising figures associated with Nuttall, who is a very modest, retiring young man. His father and mother think a great deal more of their son than he does of himself. Nuttall does not believe in exhibiting himself, and considering his fame is probably known personally and by sight to fewer people, than any other sporting celebrity.

THE AMATEUR WONDER.

But since his day as an amateur another remarkable swimmer has arisen in J. H. Tyers, of Manchester, Osborne—a lad who was born about 18 years ago in Deansgate, Manchester. When you come to think about it there is nothing more remarkable than the fact that our inland towns seem to produce the best swimmers. Nuttall, Haggerty, Collier, Tyers, Evans, Greasley, and Mayger are cases in point. Tyers learned to swim in a bath under the tuition of J. J. Collier, himself an ex-champion, and at a very early age showed his skill at amateur meetings. When he was about 12 he won the Boys' Championship (under 16 years of age) at the Royal Aquarium, beating 17 opponents. Handicaps took his attention until 1892, when he rudely dethroned the leading amateurs. On August Bank Holiday in that year he competed for the 300 yards championship of the North at Leeds, and what is more, defeated S. W. Greasley, of Leicester, then the mile and half-mile champion, but now a professional. Tyers made a record, but he has since reduced it. Then he carried off both the 100 and 220 yards all England championships at Leicester and Leeds, beating in each instance, after a severe struggle, W. Evans, of the Manchester Swan Club. I cannot here enumerate all his victories, but that he is a phenomenon may be judged from the fact that last year he won everyone of the amateur championships—the whole seven of them—varying as they do from 100 yards to the long distance championship. On July 8, at Walsall, Tyers captured the mile in 27mins, 21 2-5secs (amateur record time); on July 15, at Leicester, the 500 yards, in 7mins, 17secs.; on July 22, at Bristol, the half-mile in 13mins. 41secs.; on August 10, at Douglas, the salt water championship in 6mins. 33 1-5secs; on August 19, at Liverpool, the long distance championship in 1h. 17mins. 4 4-5secs; and on October 14, at Camberwell, the 220 yards in 2min. 54 4-5secs. Well might the honorary secretary of the Amateur Swimming Association, in his 26th annual report last April, refer to the "unprecedented performances of J. H. Tyers." At present Tyers holds the records for 100 yards, 220 yards, 300 yards, and one mile, while he has done no end of other wonderful achievements. If ever Tyers becomes a professional and meets Nuttall while the latter is still in his prime may I be there to see the battle.

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the following appeals :—"Bani Hemanta Kumari and another v. Jagadindra Nath Roy," consolidated appeals from a judgment and four decrees of the High Court at Calcutta; and "The Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation (Limited) v. Smith (Administrator in India to the estate of William Wallace, deceased)," an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Bombay of Dec. 5, 1892. Their Lordships have allowed the following appeals :—"Imambandi Begum v. Kamleswari Pershad," appeals from decrees of the High Court of Calcutta of July 13, 1891; "Kader Mohideen v. C. W. Nepean and others," an appeal from a judgment of the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, of Sept. 28, 1892; and "Mohamadu Mobideen Hadjiar v. Pitchey," an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, of Aug. 14, 1891. In one or two other cases judgment has been reserved.

THE *Turkestan Gazette* states that during the month of April no fewer than twelve persons were killed by tigers in the neighbourhood of the town of Turkestan (Hazret). These beasts, it is said, abound in the forests of Kairtchak and Karaketken, some twenty-four miles from the fort. The Khirghises living in the environs of Turkestan were in a state of panic. From another part of Russian Central Asia, the Trans-Caspian district, it is reported that three tigers have been shot on the Persian frontier by Cossacks. General Kuropatkin, the Governor of the Trans-Caspian, does all he can to encourage a taste for big game shooting among the troops.

THE VISIT OF THE FINANCE MINISTER TO BOMBAY.

PERSONAL INSPECTION OF MILLS.

OWING to the pressure of other official duties, the visit of the Honourable Mr. Westland to Bombay was brief, only extending from Saturday morning to last evening, but it must not be supposed that in consequence the hon. gentleman's mission of enquiry was perfunctorily performed. On the contrary, the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council found time to see several leading commercial men, and to personally inspect two of the largest mills in Bombay. The first of these was the Empress Mill, at Tardeo, which was visited, on Saturday, under the guidance of Mr. George Cotton, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, with whom the hon. gentleman spent about five hours. The conversation centered almost entirely upon matters affecting the milling industry, and we understand that Mr. Westland frankly assured the Chairman of the Millowners' Association that the Government of India had not arrived at any decision at the present time in reference to the question of imposing an excise duty on cotton goods, and that his visit to Bombay was made simply for the purpose of ascertaining for himself the position of affairs, so as to be the better able to advise the Viceroy in Council should the question of an excise duty come before them in the future.

At the Empress Mill, Mr. Westland made careful inquiries of Mr. Cotton, and minutely inspected every department of the work, and the books of the mill. His enquiries were more particularly directed to the suitability or otherwise of the Indian mills for spinning finer kinds. After full investigation he seemed to be satisfied with the explanation given him, that it would be very unremunerative for a mill designed for spinning average 16s to take to spinning 30s—a course which would involve the disuse of at least half the machinery of the mill. Another point to which Mr. Westland's attention was directed was that, although it is possible to spin the higher counts out of Indian cotton, such manufactures could not enter into successful competition with the same counts made from American cotton. The Finance Minister admitted the force of the argument that it would not pay to import the raw material from America into Bombay to be made up for competition with Lancashire products, the Lancashire mills being erected for the finer counts. Therefore, the capital cost of erection would probably not be more than one-third of the outlay per spindle incurred by the Indian mills. With regard to labour the Finance Minister was reminded that, although wages are much higher in England than here, three men in Bombay did not do as much work as one Lancashire operative, so that practically wages here and at home were one and the same. The much greater cost of stores in India than in England was pointed out, the proportion of working expenses in the Bombay mills under this head being one-fourth. The industry might be regarded as now paying an excise duty, seeing that almost all the stores were imported and a five per cent. tax is paid upon them.

The Finance Minister enquired of his guide whether 30s and 40s could be spun out of Indian cotton. The Chairman of the Millowners' Association replied: "Yes, just in the same way as my brougham horse could run on a racecourse. We should have as little chance of successfully competing against Lancashire as my brougham horse would have had of beating Ladas at the Derby." Mr. Cotton further pointed out that the Lancashire manufacturers had no reason to complain seeing that they had been increasing their spindles year by year, and found no difficulty in finding markets for their goods. There would always be a demand in India for these finer fabrics, and the demand would increase in a corresponding ratio to the material prosperity of the country. The Chairman of the Millowners' Association also reminded Mr. Westland that the bulk of the grosser yarns imported into Bombay now come from Continental cities, whose trade therein has greatly increased of late. "Therefore," said Mr. Cotton, "to put an excise duty on our goods would practically be to protect the trade of the Continent. In my opinion it would be simply barbarous to protect foreign trade at the expense of our own industries." From first to last the Finance Minister took a deep and critical interest in what he saw at the Empress Mill, and entered into the technicalities of the spinning industry with a thoroughness which would have done credit to an expect.

On Monday morning, Mr. Westland made a similarly critical and exhaustive inspection of the Manockjee Petit Mill, being conducted in the tour by the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia.

Mr. Westland left last night for Simla by the 10 o'clock mail train. Mr. A. Barrow, the Accountant-General, was present at the Victoria Terminus, to see Mr. Westland off.

As an instance of the hard work which our principal administrators are called upon to perform it may be mentioned that Mr. Westland has sent instructions to Kalka for a conveyance to be in readiness for him when he reaches that station, at half-past two, on Thursday morning, so as to enable him to arrive at Simla in time for the meeting of Council on that day.

CLERKS IN COMMISSARIAT OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Any man can understand why there should be a departmental examination for the admission of persons into the public service, but the object of the Commissary-General's Department is not apparent in asking the clerks already in the service in the Executive Commissariat offices throughout the Presidency to submit to examination after rendering several years' service. Many of the clerks have distinguished themselves by meritorious services in the field, and their work is a good test of their qualifications, and it is not understood what better test is now needed. If the object of the examination is to regulate the promotion by merit, then, why exempt the clerks serving in the Commissary-General's own office from the test? The Commissary-General's Department is very particular in exempting its clerks from transfer to Executive Commissariat offices, and it seems to have taken special care to exempt them from the examination test also. There is great heart-burning amongst the clerks of the Executive Commissariat offices, who publicly say that this is nothing but a dodge played against them by some individual of the Commissary-General's office to open the door to nepotism and patronage. The promotions and appointments made in the Executive Commissariat offices were circulated to all the Executive Commissariat offices, but since complaints were made by some clerks the circulation has been stopped in order that the procedure of the Commissary-General's Department may not be remarked upon, or the justice of promotions and appointments may not be questioned. The Executive Commissariat officers are the better judges of the qualifications of their subordinates, and better justice would be done if the promotions and appointments of clerks are left with them. It is hoped that after this warning note the Commissary-General will use tact and judgment in regulating the promotions and making the new appointments of clerks in the Executive Commissariat offices and not in any way be guided by any agitator in his office.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 9. ONE INTERESTED.

THE annual meeting of the Seamen's Friendly Society was held, on June 15, at the Church House. The report showed that, notwithstanding a considerable increase of income, the returns had been inadequate to meet the needs of the society, which has extended its operations to three East Indian ports, besides Calcutta, during the past year. The Bishop of Bombay, who presided, spoke of the satisfaction it had been to place the Bombay Harbour Mission in charge of the society. Lord Dillon moved "That the temporal conditions in which sailors live and work must be ameliorated before spiritual efforts amongst them can have due effect." The Rev. Charles L. Marson seconded the motion, which was carried.

A PRIVATE meeting of the creditors of Charles Dangerfield and Harold William Dangerfield, trading as Dakin and Dangerfield, Eastern merchants and manufacturers, was held last week, when a statement was presented by Messrs. Viney, Price and Goodyear, C.A., disclosing gross liabilities £17,400 (of which, however, £7,000 is understood to be fully secured), with net available free assets valued on paper at £3,414. The debtors have made an offer of 8s. in the pound, spread over twelve months, the last instalment secured.

SAD FATALITY AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a quarter past 2 o'clock, a sad fatal accident occurred at the Apollo Bunder, resulting in the death of Charles Hill, aged twenty-five years, a color-sergeant in the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Colaba. About a quarter-past 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the deceased in company with Sergeants Peter, Mansfield, and Bailey, of the same regiment, and Sergeant Judge of the Gloucestershire, left the barracks, and drove together in a victoria to Apollo Bunder. Having reached the latter place, they all got out of the victoria, and went into Mr. Green's Refreshment Rooms to have their tiffin. Deceased had two pegs of whiskey, while his comrades took two glasses of beer each. During the course of the conversation, deceased said that he would like to have a swim in the sea. Mansfield advised him not to attempt such a thing as the sea was very rough, and the matter was dropped. After tiffin was over at about 2-15 p.m. Sergeants Judge and Mansfield walked to the steps at the head of the Bunder, followed by Sergeant Bailey and the deceased. On coming to the steps, at the Bunder, the deceased began to unbutton his coat, but on being remonstrated with by Mansfield, he buttoned it again, and stood under the shed at the top of the steps. Mansfield, Bailey, and Judge then went down to the first landing step and while they were engaged in talking, the deceased suddenly ran past them, and plunged into the sea near the place, where his companions were standing. He had on his person only his shirt, socks, and drawers. He paddled about in front of the steps and when called out by his companions to swim back, made for the steps, but just as he got hold of them a tremendous wave came and dashed him against the corner of the steps. After this he appeared to be unable to do anything for himself. He floated about quite helplessly, and the waves carried him away from the steps. Three natives pulled round in a tony from the side of the Bunder, and having picked up the deceased brought him on to the east slope. He was then unconscious. Surgeon-Captain Birth tried artificial means of respiration, but without success. Deceased was a fair swimmer and a steady and sober man. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest in the afternoon, at the Apollo Bunder, when the following evidence was recorded ;—

Peter Mansfield said: I am a sergeant in the first battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Colaba. The deceased was a color-sergeant in the same regiment. He was about twenty-five years of age. At about 12-15 p.m., to-day, I left barracks to come down to the Apollo Bunder, and I met the deceased and Sergeant Bailey of my regiment and Sergeant Judge of the Gloucestershire Regiment, and we all four got into a victoria, and drove to the Bunder. We went into Mr. Green's Refreshment Rooms and had tiffin. The deceased had two whiskey pegs and I and the others had two glasses of beer each. After tiffin was over at about 2-15 p.m., Sergeant Judge and I walked to the steps at the head of the Bunder, and deceased and Sergeant Bailey followed us there. The deceased had been saying during tiffin that he would like to have a swim in the sea, and when he came to the steps at the Bunder, he began to open his coat, but I made him button it up again, and I told him that nothing could keep up in such a sea as was then on. He was standing behind me, and while I was watching the sea, he flew past me with nothing on, but his shirt, drawers, and socks, and plunged into the sea from the top of the steps. He paddled about in front of the steps and then struggled to get on to them, but just as he got hold of the steps a wave dashed him off, and he seemed to lose all powers and unable to do anything for himself, and he floated about quite helpless. Three natives in a tony pulled round him, and they brought him on to the east slope. He was then unconscious and never recovered consciousness. Surgeon-Captain Birth came and examined him and tried artificial means of respiration, but without success. The deceased was a steady man. He was not drunk when he jumped into the sea this afternoon. He was a fair swimmer.

Albert Judge said: I am a sergeant in the 2nd battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment, and am stationed at the Colaba Depot waiting for orders to join my regiment at Aden. At about noon to-day the deceased, Sergeant Mansfield, and Sergeant Bailey asked me to come out with them, and I got into their victoria and we drove to the Apollo Bunder. We had tiffin at the Bunder Refreshment Rooms. The deceased had two whiskeys and sodas, and I and the others had two glasses of beer each. After tiffin Mansfield and I walked to the steps at the head of the Bunder, and [the deceased and Bailey followed us. During tiffin the deceased passed a remark that he would like to have a swim in the sea and Mansfield told him he would be a fool to attempt anything of that kind. While we were at the steps at the Bunder I saw the deceased unbutton his coat, and I heard Mansfield tell him to button it up again and the deceased did button it up again. Mansfield, Bailey, and I then went down to the first landing stage and the deceased remained in the shed at the top of the steps. While we were talking, the deceased suddenly ran past us with only his shirt, socks, and drawers on and plunged into the sea near where we were standing. He swam about and we called to him to come back, and he made for the steps and got his hands on to them, when a wave came and dashed him against the corner of the steps after which he appeared to lose all control and the waves carried him away from the steps. A tony came round from the side of the Bunder, and he was picked up by the three men in the tony and was brought on shore. He was unconscious and never regained consciousness. A doctor came and examined him and pronounced him to be dead. The deceased was sober when he jumped into the sea. I had known him off and on for the last twelve months. He was a steady man.

The jury upon the evidence returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR EDWIN COLLEN was to leave England at the end of June for Simla to resume his official duties as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

COL. SIR J. C. ARDAGH, R.E., has been brought on to the active half-pay list from April 16; and Col. Sir F. Carrington, half-pay, South Wales Borderers, on return from special service in South Africa, from April 22.

COL. F. W. RHODES, D.S.O., half-pay, late Royal Dragoons (Lord Harris's late Military Secretary), has been permitted to enter the service of the British South Africa Company.

LIEUT.-COL. W. N. JERVIS, R.A., has been transferred from the command of a division of Garrison Artillery at Gibraltar to that of a Field Artillery Division at Rawul Pindi.

THE following stations have been allotted to the Garrison Artillery companies proceeding to India next trooping season :—No. 4 Company, Western Division, to Roorkee; No. 7 Company, to Secunderabad, as Heavy Battery; No. 9 Company, to Jhansi, as Heavy Battery; No. 18 Company, to Rangoon; No. 23 Company, Southern Division, to Bombay; No. 3 Company, Eastern Division, to Bombay; No. 12 Company, to Mooltan, as Heavy Battery; No. 24 Company, to Bombay; and No. 6 Company, to Roorkee.

THE arrangements for the formation of a camp-of-exercise from July 30 to August 11 on Cannock Chase are now complete. Major-Gen. Julian Hall, commanding the N.-W. District, will be in command, and the force at his disposal will consist of the 17th Lancers from Preston, the 5th Dragoon Guards from York, two field batteries, R.A., the 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt. from Manchester, the 1st Bn. South Staffordshire Regt. from Bradford, and the Mersey and Staffordshire Infantry Volunteer Brigades.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—General Sir William Montagu Scott McMurdo, G.C.B., £7,073; Mr. John Fowden Hodges, D.L., J.P., £147,488; Mr. William Hurlbatt, £3,015; Miss Ann Green Gertrude Rolleston, £116,000; Mr. John Hill, £55,000; Mr. Henry Webb, £50,000; Mr. Nathaniel David Lyon, £36,000; Mr. William Du Buisson, D.L., J.P., £22,000; Captain George Skene Taylor, £9,827; Mr. W. Howley Kingsmill, £105,100; Right Hon. James Baron Hannen, £57,085; Major William De Burgh Jessop, £40,753; Colonel William Hawood, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., £29,957; Colonel Vere Fanet-Stanford, £6,926 (gross); Sir Francis Philip Cuffe-Owen, £3,561; and Sir Gerald Herbert Portal, K.C.B., £210 7s. 3d.

LETTERS received from Kuldja, at St. Petersburg, report that the Russian Scientific Expedition led by Captain Roborovsky reached the oasis of Satchu on March 14 last, and met with a cordial reception from the Chinese.

ARREST OF OBJECTIONABLE FOREIGNERS IN BOMBAY.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS CONFIRMED BY THE HIGH COURT.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran heard the argument on a rule *nisi*, granted by his Lordship, on the 5th instant, under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and under the Habeas Corpus Act, requiring Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Common Jail, to show cause why the seven persons named in the rule, who were alleged to be illegally or improperly detained by him in jail, should not be delivered to Leon Chusel, Austrian Jew, and Selik Kabatnikoff, Russian Jew. Mr. Mackenzie was further ordered to bring up into court the bodies of the seven persons referred to. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the applicants; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Solicitor to Government, for the Crown. Mr. Vincent, acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Common Jail, Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, Superintendent Brewin, and Inspector Butterfield were among those present in court during the hearing of the rule.

Mr. Lang, in showing cause against the rule, read its directions to Mr. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Common Jail, remarking that it was granted to Leon Chusel, Austrian Jew, and Selik Kabatnikoff, Russian Jew, who, in their joint affidavit, stated that they were well-acquainted with Oikiaj Milegeoff, Atter Caufmann, Jay Cansel, Mishke Leff, Volf Samniel, Solomon Moses, and Zeda A. Spaitor. Some days previous to the 4th instant, Inspector Butterfield had visited their clubs, in Foras Road, in the evening, and in the presence of the deponents had told the seven men abovenamed that he had received orders to make them leave Bombay within twenty-four hours. He also told them that unless they bought ship tickets and produced the same for his inspection during the next day, he would arrest them the next night and keep them in prison. The next night Inspector Butterfield again visited the club, and enquired whether the ship tickets had been bought, and if the seven persons named were going to leave Bombay. All the seven men then asked for copies of the documents under which the inspector was acting, but he refused to give either the originals or copies. Inspector Butterfield was said on the occasion of his first visit to have produced a file of papers from which he read something, but neither the deponents nor the other men had any accurate knowledge of the contents of the papers so read, nor were they aware by whose authority Inspector Butterfield had acted. All they knew was that the papers were represented as being orders of some Government official, directing the said persons to leave Bombay. They complained to Inspector Butterfield that there was no reason why they should be driven out of Bombay, as they had not committed any offence, but the inspector refused to give any explanation, and said that, within a couple of months, he would make the rest of their community leave the city. A registered letter was written to him, asking him for a copy of the warrant, but he again verbally refused to give it. On the evening of the 3rd instant, at 8 o'clock, the inspector was said to have again visited the club, in company with some European constables, and then arrested the seven men before the court, who were all taken to the police station, at Clare Road, and kept there till 11 o'clock at night. Four of them were then taken to the Mazagon Police Station, when they were locked up all night, and the next morning were conveyed to the Common Jail. On remonstrating against their being imprisoned, they were informed, when in jail, that as they did not do any business in Bombay, and the Government did not make any profit out of them, they had been arrested. The

order, and accordingly they had been arrested under the provisions of Section 4 of the Act. There could be, the learned counsel contended, no question that they had neglected to comply with the orders of Government, their only excuse being one to the effect that they had not the money with which to buy their passage tickets. The learned counsel submitted that the reason that induced Government to pass the order could not be considered by the court, while in regard to the difference in the names on the warrant, and those of the prisoners, Mr. Lang believed that the differences were in respect only of the names of Osias Milegeoff and Zeda A. Spaitor, who had been put down in the warrants as Oikia Milegeff and Zeda A. Sweitzer. The learned counsel submitted that all requirements of the Act had been complied with, and that the men were propperly in the custody of Mr. Mackenzie. The prisoners could not have been placed before a magistrate, Section 15 of the Act did not affect their case; but supposing the section did apply, which, he said, it did not, it was for the prisoners to have applied to the magistrate for bail if they wanted it, and not for Mr. Mackenzie to have taken them before a magistrate for that purpose. Mr. Lang submitted that, on the grounds he had stated, the rule should be discharged. In regard to the writ of *habeas corpus*, it had been directed that no such writ could be issued by the court. Section 419 of the Criminal Procedure Code covered everything, as the repeal of the Act of 1875 by that of 1882 did not revive the power of the court, which it had possessed before to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Lang submitted, on the last ground also, that the rule should be discharged.

Mr. Inverarity then addressed the court in support of the rule. The point in regard to the writ of *habeas corpus* was not of much consequence; but the learned counsel contended that his clients were entitled to an order of the court both in regard to the Act and the Criminal Procedure Code. Assuming that the Foreigners' Act of 1864 applied to any foreigner, it did not enable the Government to order any foreigner out of British India without observing the formalities that it was necessary to follow before putting the Act in force. The learned counsel cited the case of the Queen *vs.* Blister, Bom. Law Reports, arguing that Section 3 of the Act required that a written order should be addressed to the foreigner, and that it was not sufficient to send the order to an official to be communicated to the foreigner. The order should be sent direct to him, which had not been done in this case. The warrant, said the learned counsel, did not comply with the requirements of the Act, inasmuch as it was partly printed, while the Act specified that it should be in writing; and the word "direct" had been used in place of the word "order." Assuming that the order had been written a one, it was not necessary that the names in the warrants should be the same as those of the persons arrested, but in this instance with the exception of Alter Caufmann and Solomon Moses, that had not been done. There were mistakes made in the names on the remaining five warrants, and Mr. Inverarity said that, with the exception of Caufmann and Solomon, his clients who had been arrested were not the persons mentioned in the documents; and those five men were entitled to be discharged. Mr. Inverarity also argued that the Foreigners' Act was not excepted from the operation of Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that the action of Government under the Act could be criticised by the court. The Foreigners' Act was only applicable where the presence of an alien was opposed to the peace and security of British India, or its allies, the Native States. The reason for putting the Act in force in this case was that the men were said to be connected with loose women in the Foras Road and Cursetjee Suklajee Street, but the men had been put in jail and treated as criminals, which was contrary to the Act. The learned counsel said the passing of the Foreigners' Act was, he thought, *ultra vires* of the Governer-General-in-Council, At that moment, the authorities, Mr. Inverarity said, could not do more than submit the point for the consideration of the court, and he merely did so in case the matter should be taken elsewhere. The learned counsel contended that the rule should be made absolute on the grounds he had mentioned.

Mr. Lang, in reply, urged that the signature of Mr. W. Lee Warner on the warrants was in writing, and made them operative. The word "direct" had, he said, the same signification as "order." The warrants having been shown to the prisoners should have been complied with, and the Act did not provide that an order should be served upon a foreigner, it being sufficient if it was sent to the Commissioner of Police for execution. Mr. Lang submitted the provisions of the Act had been fully complied with; and there could be no doubt whatever that the persons arrested were those whom it was intended to take into custody. There was a similarity in the names; the slight difference in the spelling would make no difference to persons in Bombay. It could not be contented that Oikia Milegeoff was not the same person as Osias Milegeoff, because it was pronounced in a different way by two different persons.

The Judge: How did you get the names? You did not get them from the sound?

Mr. Lang said if there was any doubt on the point, he would have another affidavit made by Inspector Butterfield. As a matter of fact, Mr. Mackenzie read out the warrants and the names in them, and satisfied himself that they were the seven persons in the custody of the police. There could be no reasonable doubt that the men arrested were the right men and the persons whom the police were entitled to take into custody. If that were not so, it would be a mattor of the greatest difficulty to work the Foreigners' Act if every person taken up was allowed to say "that is not my name."

The Judge: Supposing the man is named James G., whereas his right name is James B., what would be the result?

Mr. Lang said he had not considered that. (A laugh.) He did not consider the point before coming into court, and could not place his hand on any authority in the matter.

The Judge said it would be a very simple matter to take out fresh warrants, simpler, than taking any other course.

Mr. Lang remarked that the main question was whether the men arrested were the persons whom it was intended to take into custody. The learned counsel considered that they were, and that it was not necessary for Government to assign any reason for calling upon them to leave the country. The Governor-General-in-Council had the power to pass the Act under which the warrants had been put in force.

Mr. Inverarity said the warrant was not made operative by the signature of Mr. Lee Warner, which was partly in print and partly in writing. In regard to Mr. Mackenzie satisfying himself, what actually took place, he said, was that the men were shoved before him by the police and told to say that they were those whose names were mentioned in the documents. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Farran, in disposing of the rule, said he did not think it would be necessary to consider whether it was possible now for the court to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, as it had now no power to do so. The other writ under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code served the same purpose as the writ of *habeas corpus* did formerly. Taking the matters in the order on which they were objected to, his Lordship coming to the point as to whether the Government of India were competent to pass the Act, remarked that no argument had been addressed to him on the point, and as he always understood, the Governor-General had such powers to pass laws. The objection was, therefore, untenable. His Lordship held that the local Government had power to issue such warrants as were before the court, and that a foreigner could be apprehended on them until discharged by order of the local Government. As to the objection that the warrant was not in proper form, his Lordship held that it was in proper form. As it had to be placed in the hands of some one for execution, it was forwarded to the Commissioner of Police. His Lordship, however, thought that a copy of the order might have been given to the persons arrested. As the name of the person to be arrested, and the signature of Mr. Lee-Warner, had been placed on the documents, his Lordship did not consider it was necessary that they should all have been in writing. It was said that the names on the warrants did not agree with the real names of the persons arrested, and his Lordship remarked it was to be regretted that the warrants did not follow the working of the Act. With regard to the men Spaitor and Milegeoff, his Lordship held that they could not be the persons intended to be arrested under the warrants that were out.

The Advocate-General said they could show that they were the men intended to be arrested.

The judge said that, in that case, he could allow the matter with regard to those two men to stand over till Thursday.

Mr. Lang said with regard to the other man, Spaitor, that he gave the name of Switzer himself.

The Judge: If you can show that, I will let the matter stand over.

Mr. Lang said he could show that the prisoner gave that name, and it was so taken down.

The Judge directed that the rule be discharged in regard to all the men except Milegeoff and Spaitor.

Mr. Inverarity applied for the release of those persons on bail.

The Judge said application for bail should be made to a magistrate. As far as his Lordship could see, all the persons arrested could apply to a magistrate for bail, or to the Governor-in-Council to revoke the order.

The matter was then allowed to stand over till Thursday, to admit of further affidavits being put in regard to Milegeoff and Spait or or Switzer.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match was played at the Parsee Gymkhana, on Saturday, the result being as under:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

R E Mody, c Kirtikar	5
P H Davar, b Kale	0
E M Davar, c Pershotum	37
M D Kanga, b Chonkar	10
D D Dubash, c Pershotum	4
D D Kanga, c Pershotum	0
P M Dalal, not out	31
S B Spencer, b Kale	10
K K Kharas, l-b-w, b Kale	14
D K Kharas, to bat	
B M Gandavia, not out	3
Extras	9
Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
*B P Kale	170	12	62	4
Pershotum	20	1	12	0
Dadarkar	45	1	33	0
Chonkar	100	8	27	4

*Bowled one wide.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

W L Musulkar, c D T Kharas	2
G N Bhandare, c P H Davar	13
G R Kirtikar, c Mody	2
Pershotum, not out	17
Dadarkar, c M Kanga	2
Chonkar, c E M Davar	5
M R Merchant, run out	0
J M Mehta, c M Kanga	28
B P Kale, run out	1
Pathare, Bhatkar } to bat	
Extras	3
Total	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
P H Davar	85	6	30	0
M D Kanga	110	5	29	4
E M Davar	35	2	9	1
R E Mody	20	0	10	1
S B Spencer	5	0	1	1

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB VS. CITY OF BOMBAY C. CLUB.

This match was played on the Esplanade, on Sunday last, and resulted in a victory for the Elphinstonians by 50 runs. Mr. M. H. Sanjana and Mr. R. E. Mody for the Elphinstonians contributed 24 and 17. Mr. P. D. Kanga and Mr. E. N. Daver for the City Club contributed 13 and 10, respectively The chief feature of the match was the bowling of Mr. N. H. Chinoy who took 8 wickets for 21 runs for the Elphinstonians. The following are the scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB.

M H Sanjana, b Daver	24
J N Bharucha, b H Billimoria	3
D E Mody, b R Kanga	6
D D Kanga, c M Kanga, b Daver	12
S B Spencer, b R Kanga	9
R E Mody, b M Kanga	17
B C Machliwalla, c P Kanga, b Kanga	10
N B Sakhatwalla, c R Kanga, b M Kanga	1
S P Poohkhana, b M Kanga	11
S M Kaka, not out	12
N H Chinoy, c Virji, b R Kanga	1
Extras	6
Total	112

CITY OF BOMBAY.

M D Kanga, b Chinoy	4
T Vakharia, b Ch noy	7
K Kambatta, c Mody, b Mody	4
E N Daver, c Mody b Chinoy	10
K M Divecha, b Chinoy	1
H Billimoria, b Chinoy	0
B Daruwalla, c Poohkhana, b Chinoy	0
P S Kanga, b Chinoy	13
R D Kanga, c Kanga, b Chinoy	10
J Virji, not out	5
Bhandari, c Sakhatwalla, b Machliwalla	0
Extras	8
Total	62

NEW CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOMBAY.

This building is to be erected on a site east of the General Mews, on the Esplanade. The building is from designs and estimates prepared by Mr. John Adams, Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor to Government. The style adopted is Domestic Gothic. The extreme length of the main building is 156' 9" and breadth including the wing on the south side is 111'. The building consists of a ground and 2 upper floors. The total height of the building from ground to underside of the tie beam is 53' 6". The ground floor affords accommodation as follows:—3 class rooms each 24' by 21'; one school-room 65' by 24'; a staircase vestibule 24' by 24',; boys' refectory 30' by 24', as also day teachers' rooms, dispensary and godown, and a staircase for servants. A corridor 8 feet in width runs round the building in front and rear of the main rooms. The first floor contains a chapel 24' by 21' 6", 3 class rooms each 24' 6" by 21' 3"; an office and library with quarters for the headmaster consisting of drawing, dining and two bed rooms and bath rooms. On the 2nd floor there are two dormitories, one 44' by 25' and the other 76' 6" by 25', affording accommodation for 44 beds. In the corridors attached to the dormitories there are 6 bath rooms for small boys. There are also provided two bed rooms for masters, and a room for the matron with bath rooms. Connected with the main building by covered ways are two blocks, one to accommodate servants and the kitchen, and the other for baths, water closets, etc., for boys. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 1,75,994.—*Indian Engineering.*

A PERSIAN INSCRIPTION.

To Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner in Sind, the British Museum is indebted for a paper cast of a curious inscription kept as a great treasure in a shrine on Khwajah Khizr Island, opposite Rohri, on the Indus, and jealously guarded from the gaze of the vulgar. The inscription consists of a Persian couplet, which reads as follows:—

Chu in dergah i vala shud huveida—ki ab i Khizr dared der javani.
Khizr ba khatt i shirin der nivishteh—pei tarikesh iz dergah i ali.

When this noble structure shone forth, endowed with the water of Khizr in [perennial] youth,
Khizr, with graceful sprig, inscribed for its date the words "dergah i ali" (lofty shrine).

In Persian poetry Khizr, the ever-living saint, is always associated with the water of immortality, and in the valley of the Indus he is an object of worship alike to Hindus and Mahomedans. Captain (the late Sir Richard) Burton in his work on Sind gives an interesting specimen of the Sindhi hymns, in which Khizr is invoked as the tutelary deity of the mighty stream. The Hijrah year (A. D. 952), expressed by the above chronogram *dergah i ali*, and engraved in Arabic figures underneath, is a very early date for the erection of his shrine. On whatever authority it may rest, the above inscription is no contemporary evidence. Its character, an elegant Indian Nestalik, can hardly be earlier than the seventeenth or sixteenth century. The style also is decidedly modern, and not so elegant as the character. *Der Javani* is an awkward and inadequate expression of the idea intended, and the *iz* in the last hemistich smacks of Indian Persian.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE JULY STAKES.

The July Stakes of 50 sovs. each, 30ft., for two-year-olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 11lbs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. New T. Y. C. 50 subs. Closed July 10th, 1893.

Mr W Cooper's b c Kirkconnel, by Royal Hampton—Sweet Sauce, T Loates	1
Lord Stanley's b g Golden Blaze, by Royal Hampton—Meliora, F Rickaby	2
Baron de Hirsch's br c St. Johan, by St. Simon—Winifred, J Watts	3
Mr Wallace Johnstone's b c Mellekh, by Wisdom—Lovely	0
Prince Soltykoff's b c Spur Royal, by Gold—Light of other Days	0

(Winner trained by Blackwell, Newmarket.) Betting: 7 to 2 on Kirkconnel. Won in a canter by two lengths.

PRINCESS OF WALES' STAKES.

The Princess of Wales' Stakes of 10,000 sovs., the second horse to receive 500 sovs., the third 200 sovs., the nominator of the winner 400 sovs., and the nominator of the second 200 sovs., out of the stakes; for then three and four-year-olds, three-year-olds to carry 9st. 7lbs., four 9st. 5lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; those out of untried mares allowed 3lbs.; if claimed at the time of naming and maidens allowed 5lbs.; allowances accumulative; any winner (handicaps and selling races excepted) of 500 sovs., to carry 3lbs.; of 1,000 sovs., 6lbs.; of 3,000 sovs. 9lbs.; or of the Grand Prix de Paris, the Derby, St. Leger, or Newmarket Stakes, 12lbs. extra. Bunbury Mile, 283 subs. 20 of those entered as yearlings were struck out on February 2nd and 51 of those entered as foals were struck out on October 4th, 1892; two entries corrected on payment of fine. Closed September 15th, 1892.

Mr. H. McCalmont's b c Isinglass, by Isonomy—Deadlock, 4 years 10st., 3lbs. T. Loates	1
The Duke of Westminster's b c Bullingdon, by Melton—Shotover, 3 years, 8st. 12lbs., M. Cannon	2
The Earl of Rosebery's b c Ladas, by Hampton—Illuminata, 3 years, 9st., 5lbs, J Watts	3

(Winner trained by J. Jewitt, Newmarket.) Betting: 15 to 8 on Ladas; 100 to 12 against Isinglass. Won by a head; seven ran.—*Asian.*

MR. GLADSTONE has undertaken to write the introduction to the biography of Sir Andrew Clark, which is already in preparation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As regards the progress of the monsoon, the Bengal current has given very satisfactory rain during the past week, the fall having been moderate and general in Burma, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces. A small storm formed in Central Bengal on the 2nd instant, drifted up the Gangetic Plain; but unlike its predecessors, it did not give heavy downpours during its march. The rainfall up to date is well above the normal over the whole of Northern India except locally in certain districts of North Bengal and Behar. Durbhanga has received little more than a third of its proper allowance, but the deficiency is probably not of much importance. The Bombay current is somewhat of a puzzle this year. It began its career by giving abundant rain, but has done its duty feebly during the past three weeks. It is now blowing steadily and strongly on the West Coast, and is reported to be strong in the centre of the Arabian Sea; but notwithstanding its exhibition of strength it has failed latterly to furnish the amount of rain which might have been anticipated. The last heavy fall of rain of over one inch at Bombay was on June 18. The total rainfall up to that date was sixteen inches, or seven inches ahead of the normal. From June 18 to July 6, Bombay has had only about one and a-half inches in all, and is now nine inches in arrears. The deficiency is not of much moment on the actual coast districts; but it threatens rather serious consequences in some parts of the Deccan. Sholapur, for example, has had only three-quarters of an inch up to date; whereas it ought to have had six inches. The rainfall is in fact largely deficient over the whole of the Deccan, the deficiency being, as far as can be judged, greatest in the Bombay, Deccan, and the adjacent districts of the Hyderabad State. The prospects now seem a little more hopeful as the weather is showery in the Deccan, and the Bombay current is giving more rain than for some days past.

Crop prospects in Kulu and Kangra are good. Generally the flushes of tea have been heavy; apples and pears promise well, and the Indian corn and millets are strong and healthy. Rice prospects are poor in the Dhobi and Dwara kothis, owing to the irrigation channels having been destroyed by the floods, elsewhere they are unusually good. As might be expected, visitors to the Valley are few and far between. The general health is good.

At present the post bags for Lahoul and the Upper Kulu Valley are sent across the Beas by a rope at Sultanpur, from the island between the two spans of the Akwareh bridge. The longer and western span is still standing in a somewhat shaky condition; it is the eastern span that has gone. Attempts are being made to get a *jhula* or rope bridge across, but it is hardly possible that anything much can be done before October. Mules and horses cannot proceed much further than Basen, two miles north of Sultanpur, as the only road beyond Bundrole is over rough footpaths through fields with the Mandalghur to cross just beyond Raison, and one or two smaller streams, the Dhobi footbridge being safe for foot-passengers only. The landslip up the Fuglati would seem to have stopped as the Beas is running as clear as it ever does in the rains.

The rumours of fighting in the Kunar Valley, writes a contemporary, will once more draw attention to the position on the Afghan border north-east of Jellalabad. It is at and about Asmar that interest centres, and the name of that village will be remembered in vivid connection with the guerilla warfare which Umra Khan of Jandoul waged, two years ago, against the Kabul troops. The settlement of the vexed question of the Afghan frontier in this direction was one of the objects of Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission to the Amir, for it was felt to be intolerable that constant strife should disturb the hill country between Chitral and the Kabul river. As the result of the Mission it was decided that the Amir should retain Asmar, which he had held for more than a year, and that the frontier should roughly follow the line of the watershed between the Kunar and Panjkora rivers. The Bajouris have as their near neighbours certain sections of the Mohmands, and it would seem to be the latter who have now attacked the Afghan garrison in Kunar. Nothing is known as to the cause of the outbreak or its true extent, but the fighting is said to have been rather sanguinary. General Ghulam Hyder has a fairly large force under his orders in the Jellalabad Military District, and he will probably be able to coerce the Mohmands, as they are a tribe among whom internal dissension is common. They hold the hills from Kunar to Michni on the Peshawar border, their chief town being Lalpura opposite Fort Dakka. The effect of the demarcation from the Khyber to Armar would be to place the majority of the tribesmen under the Amir, but this they would not object to, as the Khans of Lalpura have long been subject to the rulers of Kabul. It would be interesting to know which of the headmen have committed the folly of reviving the disturbance in Kunar, and who are the wire-pullers in the background. Umra Khan, the restless and enterprising Chief of Jandoul in Bajour, has been credited with the idea of attacking Chitral, and he may possibly have induced the Mohmands to keep Ghulam Hyder busy while carrying out designs. If he has been so foolish he will have to be summarily told that Chitral is now under British protection, and that measures will be taken to help the Mehtar. Another report is that he is bent upon recovering Asmar at all costs. The present affair only emphasises the necessity for a demarcation of the Khyber-Asmar line of the frontier, so that Mohmands and Bajouris may know that the Indian and Afghan authorities are in accord on all matters of policy affecting the borderland.

At Bangkok at present there is a nice little wordy war being waged between the *Bangkok Times* and the *Siam Free Press*. The former has up to date had the last word, and, as might be expected, does not spare its rival. We gather that the editor of the *Siam Free Press* was severely assaulted by a crowd of Siamese, and was under the impression that it was a murderous assault that was committed on him. At any rate, he considered the matter so serious that, like some of our native friends in this country, he magnified the matter into one of national importance and had questions asked about it in the House of Commons. He followed this up with a long character sketch and portrait of himself in his own paper. This gave the rival journal the opportunity it was evidently waiting for. The *Bangkok Times* under the heading of "Bluff," after chaffing its rival mercilessly, proceeds to give its own version of the incident which is as follows:—Exasperated by the *Siam Free Press'* contemptuous references to everything Siamese, but more especially at being described as cowards, two Siamese youths, fresh from a school in England, determined to thrash the editor of the paper. They accordingly waylaid him while he was out driving and gave him a thrashing. The following by no means covert innuendo of the *Bangkok Times* accounts for the rival editor's story about the number of his opponents:—"The chances are that if he possessed a particle of that courage which he had taunted the Siamese with lacking, he would not have come so badly out of the affray as it was asserted he did, for the tendency of a crowd to join in a chase is well-known."

There will be very general regret among the agricultural community of all those districts of the Punjab where he is known, at the news that Mr. C. E. Gladstone, Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, has applied for a medical board, and will probably leave India for good in a few days. Mr. Gladstone is the type of district officer whose absence is so much mourned nowadays; the man who becomes a father to the people of his district and shirks no personal responsibility in carrying out schemes which, rightly or wrongly, he conceives to be for the good of the people. In these days of Secretariat red-tape and Chief Court revisions, of pleaders and lokil-sluff, such district officers get more kicks than half-pence as the reward of their good intentions; but their memory is, nevertheless, cherished in the minds of the people.

Private Dunne, Royal Irish Regiment, who murdered his comrade some time ago, was executed at the Civil Jail, at Lucknow, on Saturday, in the presence of thirty of the rank-and-file of the regiments in garrison. He underwent the court-martial's sentence with fortitude, and was quite repentant.

Some excitement was occasioned on the 3rd instant, in the new cantonments at Allahabad, by the vagaries of a female elephant, belonging to the Commissariat. She broke away while being watered at the river, and wandered down to the city, then broke back and made a short tour through the R.A. lines and the church compound, paid a visit to the compounds of a few private houses, and looked in at the Government Press. Having exhausted her curiosity in this direction, she returned to the lines and was shortly afterwards caught by the help of two other elephants who had gone in pursuit. Luckily, her escapade was harmless and no damage was done.

According to rules recently framed by the Judges of the Chief Court regarding the enrollment of legal practitioners in the Punjab, the barristers wishing to be enrolled will have to practice in the lower courts for a period of six months before they can be allowed to conduct cases in the Chief Court.

There is, of course, no probability of the Russians attempting any *coup* against Chitral for a long time to come. They would have first to occupy Badakshan, and this move would become known at once, thus affording the Indian authorities an opportunity of taking measures to prepare for the demonstration that would inevitably follow. We only draw attention to the strategical problem presented, as some critics of the Government policy seem to think that Chitral, and all the country between that country and the Punjab border, should be left severely alone. This would be a fatal mistake. British influence must make itself felt right up to the Hindu Kush from the Dorah Pass on the confines of Kafiristan to the Kilik beyond Hunza-Nagar; our officers must become familiar with every mountain and valley in this vast Kohistan; and every possible road that a hostile army could use must be examined. What Russia is doing in the Pamirs we shall eventually have to undertake, though not in such an aggressive form, in the hill country between Kashmir and Kafiristan. This tract to the north will as certainly have to be opened out as the Zhob Valley and the Mari country have been to the south. It can, for instance, only be a question of time for Dir to be linked with Peshawar by good military road, and Chilas to be put in touch with the Hazara garrison by similar means.

A Native Christian bearer, in the employ of a gentleman in Delhi, was bitten by a cobra on one of his legs, a few mornings ago, as he was getting off his bed, but not knowing what had actually bitten him, he immediately lifted the leg on to the bed, but before he had time to realise what had really happened, the other leg was bitten. Then perceiving the reptile the poor fellow tried to bolt out of the place, but the snake, evidently unwilling to give up its prey so soon, deliberately chased him and inflicted a third bite. Medical attendance was readily procured but to no purpose, as the unfortunate victim died within an hour.

All the troops in garrison at Quetta were roused at midnight on the 26th-27th ultimo for night operations in the country between the Sira Kula and Hanna Passes. An officer from each regiment and battery in the station was detailed to wait for orders at the General's bungalow at 1 a. m. on the morning of the 27th, after which the troops went out to the respective positions assigned to them. Every thing was done so quietly that the civilian portion of the population was unaware that any thing out of the common was going on.

A few days ago, writes the *Englishman*, we announced the death, from cholera, of two of the "Little Sisters of the Poor" in Calcutta. On receiving the report, Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer, held a local investigation, and the result of his enquiries is the discovery that the disease was caused by an impure water-supply. It appears that both filtered and unfiltered water was laid on the premises of St. Joseph's Home, a most unusual thing; and that there was nothing to distinguish one from the other. The sisters were in the habit every morning of taking a cup of prepared Swiss milk, and to prepare it they used water from a tap of what turns out to be unfiltered water. Dr. Simpson has examined the water, and has found that it contains the cholera bacillus.

The so-called public meeting at Lahore to protest against the action of the Secretary of State as to the simultaneous examination will be held on the 22nd instant. To give the meeting a sham representative character, arrangements are being made to secure the local Town Hall. This time the wires are being pulled by a confidential circular from the Congress committee in London.

The Ram Singh-Silcock case, to which undue importance was given by the Bengali Press, has been decided by the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Ram Singh has been told that, although he was not bound to be courteous to the Deputy Commissioner, yet any other native in his position would have been so, and that his conduct in ignoring the official position of Mr. Silcock was inconsistent with the etiquette prevailing among the officials. Mr. Silcock has been told that although it was natural for him to expect some mark of respect from Mr. Ram Singh, yet he was not justified in compelling him to *salaam* him.

Recent events in Korea have been awakening interest in the Hermit Kingdom, and the contingency is being canvassed of a collision between the Chinese and the Japanese over the suzerainty of that country. Riots have been occurring in Korea, and these have been magnified into an insurrection against the ruling power. With the ostensible object of giving assistance to the King of Korea, Japanese and Chinese troops have been despathed to Korea. It is on account of this movement of troops that a fear is entertained that the foreign levies may find an excuse for fighting on neutral territory. The British and French fleets are in the vicinity.

The assaults upon lady-missionaries at Honam, near Canton, appear to have been very serious, judging from the latest authentic reports. The ladies assaulted were Misses Dr. Halverson and Dr. Bigler, of the United Brethern Mission, Canton. Neither were dangerously injured, though both were somewhat severely handled by the infuriated mob. There has been no renewal of the disturbances. H. M. S. Tweed was provided with stores and provisions in Hong Kong ready to be despatched to the aid of The Rattler at Canton in case of emergency. Many arrests are said to have been made both in connection with this affair and with the placarding of inflamatory notices in the Canton district.

The plague appears to have abated on the mainland, but the patients flying from Canton and Hong Kong are spreading the diseases to the towns and villages of the southern Provinces, where it will probably become endemic and re-appear periodically.

The Governor of Hong Kong, having granted his permission for the removal of plague patients from Hong Kong to Canton in junks sent down there by the Viceroy of the Kwangtung Province, upwards of 200 patients have been despatched to Canton. There has been a good deal of feeling over this action on the part of the Government which, it is argued, will tend to strengthen the belief amongst the Chinese that the Government is afraid of the Chinese authorities and is yielding to the pressure of the Native officials. The most noteworthy feature in connection with the plague during the past week apart from marked diminution in the number of cases is the discovery by a Japanese doctor, Professor Kitasato, of the plague-bacillus. Professor Kitasato was for seven years a pupil of Dr. Koch in Germany. His discovery is hailed with approval by the medical profession, and it is hoped that there will be some practical outcome of the discovery. Nothing definite has been done with regard to the infected area of Victoria. The Government has condemned large numbers of houses, removed the people to new tenements, and walled up the condemned streets. A military cordon has been placed round the infected district to prevent the military getting out of bounds and contracting the disease. Trade is almost at a standstill.

An official of the Russian Finance Department, M. Zabougine, is starting on a tour to China, Japan, Corea, and the United States, having been charged with the duty of reporting on the best way of promoting commercial intercourse between Russia and these countries.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE CONGO CONVENTION.

The net result of the *pourparlers* which have been going on between London, Berlin, and Brussels in relation to Germany's objections to the Congo arrangement appears to be that our Government has agreed to give way.

The Berlin *Post* printed a telegram from London to the effect that the British Government is prepared to recognise the *status quo ante* as regards the frontiers of the Congo State, and to waive the lease it had acquired. Germany will not object to the laying of a cable through the Congo State between the British possessions in South Africa and the Nile. The *Times'* correspondent writes from Berlin (June 20):—As has been repeatedly explained in the *Times*, the one point with which Germany professed herself immediately concerned, and upon which she at once spoke out her mind with a determination, perhaps at first underrated in London, was that raised by Article 3, whose provisions, as she interpreted them interposed a barrier between her East African frontier and the Congo State. If England is ready to yield that point in deference to remonstrances which, however firm, have been invariably friendly, there is no doubt that Germany will appreciate and reciprocate the spirit in which that concession is made. There are still busybodies here who seem anxious to vent their spite against England at any cost, even at the risk of playing into the hands of French diplomacy, by urging that England should in no case be allowed to evade the necessity for a European conference on African questions, but the German Government has already shown that such views would only find an echo in responsible quarters in the event of the present negotiations proving altogether abortive. "No actual proposal," as a well-informed newspaper points out, "has yet been made here for a conference, and the idea would certainly be altogether discarded as far as Germany is concerned as soon as her Government has received from England and the Congo State a notification that they have withdrawn Article 3 of their Agreement.

The *Times* has published a letter from Professor T. E. Holland, which is a kind of semi-official apology for the policy of our Foreign Office. We give it in full:—

In view of probable further discussions with reference to the recent agreement with the Congo State, it may be convenient to your readers to have before them the text of the document whence, if from any source, the French derive a reversionary interest in the territories of that State, together with a note of such subsequent facts as bear upon the question. I have also a word to say upon the objections of Germany.

In the course of the year 1884 and the early months of 1885 the International Association of the Congo was recognised by the Powers successively as a "friendly State" or "friendly Government." The United States led the way on April 22, 1884. On the following day Colonel Strauch, on behalf of the Association, of which he was president, wrote to M. Ferry, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, as follows:—

Le 23 Avril, 1884.

M. le Ministre.—L'Association Internationale du Congo, au nom des stations et territoires libres qu'elle a fondes au Congo et dans la vallee du Niadi Quillon, declare formellement qu'elle ne les cedera a aucune Puissance, saus reserve des conventions particulieres qui pourraient intervenir entre la France et l'Association, pour fixer les limites et conditions de leur action respective. Toutefois l'Association, desirant donner une nouvelle preuve de ses sentiments amicaux pour la France, s'engage a lui donner le droit de preference si, par des circonstances imprevues, l'Association etait amenee un jour a realiser ses possessions.—Strauch.

This letter, it will be observed, relates to stations and free (negro) States already founded, and promises, in case the Association should wish to sell its possessions, to give France the first offer of them.

M. Ferry, on April 24, acknowledges in vague terms the receipt of this letter, and on May 31 sends the correspondence to the French Ministers at Foreign Courts, giving them permission to mention what has occurred. This circular was published in a Yellow-book of October 1884. By a convention of Feb. 5, 1885 France recognises the Association as a "Government ami."

On April 30, 1885, King Leopold was authorised by the Belgian Chambers to become Sovereign of the Congo State, and by a circular of Aug. 1 he announced his accession as such to all the Powers, and received their congratulations thereupon. In 1887 he explained to the French Government the meaning placed by him upon the correspondence of 1884 in the following letter, addressed by M. Van Eetevelde to the French Minister at Brussels:—

Le 22 Avril, 1887.

L'Association Internationale Africaine, lorsqu'elle a fait avec le Gouvernement de la Republique l'arrangement de 1884, confirme par la lettre du 5 Fevrier, 1885, [apparently the convention above mentioned, which contains, no reference to pre-emption], n'a pas entendu et n'a pas pu entendre, qu'en cas de realisation de ses possessions le droit de preference reconnu a la France envers toutes les autres Puissances put etre oppose a la Belgique, dont le Roi Leopold etait souverain; mais il va de soi que l'Etat du Congo ne pourrait ceder ces memes possessions a la Belgique sans lui imposer l'obligation de reconnaitre le droit de preference de la France pour le cas ou elle-meme viendrait ulterieurement a les realiser. Cette explication n'enleve et n'ajoute rie aux actes rappeles ci-dessus; loin de leu etre contraire, elle ne fait qu'en constater le sens; je suis autorise a ajouter que c'est celui qu'y a attache l'auguste fondateur de l'Association Internationale Africaine en les autorisant.—Van Eetevelde.

M. Bourree, on April 22, merely acknowledges the receipt of this letter; and here the matter seems to have ended. The whole correspondence, 1884-87, appeared in the "Documents Diplomatiques des Affaires Etrangeres de la France" for 1890.

In accordance with the views maintained on his behalf in 1887, King Leopold in 1889 made a will leaving the Congo State to Belgium, and Belgium, in 1890, agreed to advance funds to the State, taking power to annex it in the first year of the next century.

How the French claim to pre-emption, such as it is, can be interfered with by the reciprocal leases granted by the agreement of May 12 last it is not easy to see.

The German objection seems equally unfounded in law. A lease by the Congo State of a strip over which all German trade rights are amply safeguarded is no more a cession of territory than it is, forsooth, a breach of neutrality. But by the only diplomatic act bearing upon the subject to which Germany has set her seal cessions of territory by the Congo State are clearly contemplated. In her convention of Nov. 8, 1884, by which Germany recognises the flag of the Association as that of a friendly State, and is ready to recognise the territories of the Association and of the "new State to be created," in accordance with a map annexed, Article 4 is as follows:—

En cas de cession du territoire actuel ou futur de l'Association, ou d'une partie de territoire, les obligations contractees par l'Association envers l'Empire d'Allemagne seront imposees a l'acquereur. Ces obligations et les droits accordes par l'Association a l'Empire d'Allemagne et a ses sujets resteront en vigueur apres toute cession vis-a-vis de chaque nouvel acquereur.

With regard to the above the correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin telegraphs (June 19):—Professor Holland's letter in the *Times* of yesterday has naturally attracted some attention here, but it is pointed out that Article 4 of the Convention of 1884, which is an unquestionable safeguard to German rights in any territory that may be ceded by the Congo State to another Power, could not have been intended to pledge Germany to give her consent to whatever cession of territory the Congo State might think fit to make, least of all when such cession practically changes, just where they march with her own, its boundaries as recognised by Germany in the Act establishing the Congo State's neutrality. Moreover, Germany, without perhaps disputing that there may be a substantial difference between an actual cession of territory and the lease contemplated by the recent Agreement, contends that, in view of such an innovation in international law as a lease of territorial rights undoubtedly constitutes, a neutral State is not entitled to enter into a compact of that nature without consulting the Powers from whom it has obtained a recognition of its neutrality within clearly specified territorial limits.

THE FRENCH PROTEST.

The position in relation to France is more hopeful than it was, but it is evident that our Government will be called upon to make concessions which may be of extreme gravity.

M. Francois Deloncle publishes in Monday's *Matin* an elaborate attack on King Leopold, in which he contends that his position as the Sovereign of a neutral European State makes it incumbent upon him to be neutral in Equatorial Africa.

Writing on Tuesday, 19th ult., the *Standard's* correspondent at Paris says:—

I have already stated that in official and diplomatic circles the impression prevailed that the difficulties arising out of the Anglo-Belgian Convention would be amicably settled. The *Temps* takes exception to this, and intimates that an amicable settlement will very much depend upon the terms being reasonable, which means acceptable to France. The same paper commenting on a statement in the *Independance Belge*, to the effect that the enumeration which it recently published of the Belgian forces on the Upper Ubanghi was not in any way meant to have a threatening character, remarks that the explanation is so far satisfactory, but that, nevertheless, the fact remains that the Congo Free State has assembled over 2,500 men in the district in question, provided with a dozen Krupp guns. It adds:—"The Congo Free States had no sort of right to occupy the district in question, and the troops were despatched thither, as clearly appears from the Treaty with England, to facilitate the occupation of the Upper Nile by English expeditions from the Lake reg

powerful Sheref of Wazan has also recognised the authority of Abdul Aziz, who has likewise been acknowledged as the new ruler by the towns of Marakesh and Mequinez.

No opposition to Abdul Aziz is now apprehended from any quarter, and the roads in the interior are open.

The French man-of-war Tage has arrived here.

Tangier, June 19 (*Daily Mail*).—Reports have reached here that Ohamu Zaypi, Governor of the inaccessible Kabyle region of Zayan, on hearing that Abdul Aziz had been proclaimed Sultan, sent in his submission, though he had heretofore always been regarded as rebellious, especially during the reign of Muley Hassan. He has written a letter to that effect to Abdul Aziz, and is sending 3,000 cavalry to protect the roads between Fez and Mequinez. Although matters wear a very peaceful look here, it is believed that optimist reports are being circulated in consequence of foreign merchants intimating that they will not send goods to Morocco until perfect quiet reigns.

The Anglo-German controversy with regard to the Congo Agreement is now regarded in Berlin as closed. The *National Zeitung* observes, with reference to the Sultan's interference, that at present it suits France to see him assert his sovereign rights in Africa, though she has shown no more respect for them than England has when they thwarted her plans.

The *Matin* publishes a report of an interview with Dr. Otto Arendt, a member of the Reichstag, who entertains a strong conviction that France and Germany must act together if they are really bent on preventing England from realising what he describes as her "ambitious dream" to establish a continuous line of communication between Cape Town and Cairo. He considers that a Colonial alliance between the French Republic and the German Empire is imperatively necessary, and continues:—

"The occupation of Egypt by Great Britain is for you Frenchmen a much more real and substantial grievance than the reunion to the German Empire of Alsace-Lorraine, a territory that was at one time thoroughly German. The occupation by the English of Egypt, a country where from time immemorial France has been the chief, if not the only, representative of civilisation, was effected without a blow being struck. Your acquiescing in it is tantamount to abdication; it destroys the prestige of France. If Napoleon III. had tolerated anything of the kind he would have been instantly overthrown."

The *Temps* had an article contending that the abandonment of one of the two clauses of the contract between the British Government and the Congo State, in compliance with the remonstrances of Germany, justifies the expectation that a similar result will attend the French protest against the other clause. Other journals express similar views.

THE KING OF SERVIA AND THE PORTE.

The *Standard's* correspondent telegraphs from Vienna (June 20):—The Sultan's yacht, the Sultanieh, and the corvette Iskender are on their way to Salonica to meet the King of Servia. It was found advisable not to distrub the repose of the Turkish ironclad Hamidieh, and she will accordingly remain at anchor in the Golden Horn. The King will be accompanied to the Servian frontier station of Zibeftshe by his father; but, in order not to excite any susceptibilities, the latter will go to Nish, and there await his son's return to Belgrade. The Cabinet as a body will be empowered to act as a Regency during the Sovereign's absence.

The King will travel with a large suite, and the Turkish dignitaries deputed to receive him along the whole route from Salonica to the Park of Yelditz is also considerable. The arrival at Salonica is fixed for Sunday evening next, and in Constantinople for Wednesday morning. The Sultan has given special orders that the young King should be shown all possible honour and attention. The object of King Alexander's journey is the grant of certain privileges to the Servian Church in Macedonia, and the failure of the mission would involve a serious loss of prestige to the youthful Ruler.

THE KHEDIVE'S FOREIGN TOUR.

It became known on Monday (18th ult. that there was a doubt whether the Khedive's projected tour to the capitals would come off. His Highness received a telegram from Constantinople to the effect that the Sultan considered the projected tour inopportune, and on the same day an official intimation arrived from the Porte thas the Sultan did not approve of the action of the English Government in giving to the Congo State territories to which Turkey had the first claim, and that for this reason, if not for any other, and until the matter was settled to Turkey's satisfaction, his Majesty could not agree to the Khedive's visit to the English Court. Nothing, however, need prevent his going to Switzerland and afterwards visiting the Sultan in Constantinople.

Cairo, June 19.—There is the best authority for stating that the Khedive has only consented with great reluctance to defer his visits to foreign Courts, and that he has only been actuated by his anxiety not to provoke strained relations with the Sublime Porte. The action of Lord Cromer, who has throughout abstained from influencing the Khedive's decision, is highly commended in English circles here.

The *Times* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on June 20:—The Sultan has informed the Khedive that he will not be received at Constantinople before July 3, the reason alleged being the visit of King Alexander of Servia to the Sultan. The Khedive, however, leaves this place on Saturday, as previously arranged, and he will spend the intermediate time in cruising. His Highness wishes to visit Europe after leaving Constantinople; but this seems to be dependent entirely on the will of the Sultan, who hitherto has refused such permission.

BULGARIA.

Prince Ferdinand and the Princess have returned to Sofia after a tour through various parts of the principality. They have everywhere been very cordially received by the public. Prince Ferdinand, in an interview with the representative of a Paris paper, has stated that M. Stambouloff resigned of his own free will, though doubtless with the intention of being recalled to power. There were no dissensions between himself and M. Stambouloff, who had rendered his country invaluable services.

The *Moscow Gazette*, in a lengthy and specially written article, makes a public appeal to the people of Bulgaria to cast out of the Principality the usurper Coburger, and to return to the old bonds of friendship with their Russian kith and kindred and co-religionists. If they do this their former sins and ingratitude will be forgiven and forgotten. The present is, says the *Gazette*, probably the last opportunity the Bulgars will have of rehabilitating themselves under the mighty protection of their liberator and saviour. The appeal concludes with some minatory remarks upon Austrian designs and Austrian emissaries in Bulgaria, and hints at a coming rectification of political power in the Balkan Peninsula in which Bulgaria may have cause for regretting that she ever cut herself adrift from the fostering care and support of Russia.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—An article in the *Swiet*, on the Bulgarian Question, has attracted much attention. It says that Prince Ferdinand, before he entered Bulgaria, made the inquiry whether Russia was opposed to his candidacy for the Throne of the Principality. The answer he received was that Russia had nothing personally against the Prince, but International treaties must be respected. The *Swiet* now demands that the Prince should submit himself again to election on a legal basis. This, it says, is the only way to satisfy the wounded feelings of the liberators of Bulgaria.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE.

THE annual report of the Curators of the Indian Institute at Oxford has been issued. It refers to the munificent offer of the Thakore Sahib of Gondal to complete the building at his own cost, and to the gift of Sir M. Monier Williams of his own Oriental library of between three and four thousand volumes comprising a large number of very valuable Oriental works. The report points out that thus not only will the original design be fully carried out, but the institute will possess an excellent library which cannot fail to be of great advantage to the Oriental students in the University. The catalogue of the general library, which contains works on Indian languages besides Persian and Arabic, as well as Indian history, archæology, epigraphy, geography, administration and law, has been completed. It is hoped that about 1,500 volumes of the Malan Library, which still have to be included, will be finished in the Long Vacation. The usefulness of the library has been increased by a new set of regulations which came into force at the commencement of the current term, by which members of the University, as well as others residing in Oxford for purposes connected with Oriental studies, are entitled to borrow books from the library.

THE late Lord Coleridge's first wife whom he married in 1846, was a daughter of the Rev. George Turner Seymour, of Farringford Hill, Isle of Wight, and possessed artistic gifts of no mean order. Her portrait sketches were admirable, but of all the likenesses she drew that of Cardinal Newman was deemed the best. She died in 1878, and seven years later his Lordship contracted an alliance with a daughter of the late Mr. Harry Baring Lawford, of the Bengal Civil Service.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE RUPEE.

IN the house of commons, on Monday, June 18, Mr. W. Johnston asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies if he would state the terms of the proposal made by the Government to the Civil servants in the Eastern colonies as to the rate the rupee and the dollar respectively were to bear both while such officials were resident abroad and while they were on leave; and whether any conclusion had been arrived at to compensate these members of the Civil Service for the loss incurred by them in consequence of the fall in exchange.

Mr. Buxton said the Secretary of State had made suggestions with a view to improve the position of some of the Civil servants of the colonies mentioned, but it was impossible to state particulars within the limits of an answer.

INOCULATION FOR CHOLERA.

On Tuesday, June 19, Mr. S. Smith asked the Secretary for India whether M. Haffkine had inoculated many thousands of persons in India for cholera, what was the precise nature of the substance he used, whether the natives dealt with consented or were compelled to be inoculated, and was permission given by the India Office to make such inoculations, and, if so, on what authority and what grounds; whether M. Haffkine was a Russian subject; and whether, before the British Government allowed him to inoculate people in India, such permission had been refused in regard to the people of Russia by the Government of that country.

Mr. Fowler said M. Haffkine had the consent of the Government of India to inoculate a large number of persons in that country to prevent cholera. He was not aware of the precise character of the substance used, but it was submitted to medical officers in India, who were satisfied that it was absolutely harmless, and recognising that good would accrue if the experiment succeeded, recommended it to be allowed to be tried. No person, Native or British, was inoculated without his consent or wish. The permisson of the Secretary of State was neither required nor asked. M. Haffkine was a Russian subject, and was recommended as a distinguished man of science by the Russian Ambassador to the Government of India. He had no information as to the alleged action of the Russian Government.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Mr S. Smith asked the Secretary for India whether his attention had been drawn to the further steps taken by the authorities at Bombay with reference to the prosecution of the various persons charged with exposing the conduct of the Government there in professing to close the licensed opium dens while allowing the opening of similar unlicensed premises as clubs; whether one of the defendants, Man Sukh Lal (a European), was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, while it was represented to the Court that his assistance was necessary for the defence of Alfred S. Dyer, the editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, whose right-hand man he was in editorial and other work, and who was also being put on trial on a similar charge; and whether the Government could take any steps in the matter.

Mr. Fowler: I have no reason to think that the Government of Bombay has taken any steps in reference to the prosecutions to which my hon. friend refers. They were private prosecutions by private individuals for defamation, in which the Government was not concerned. I am not aware whether the facts were as given in the second clause of the question, but I understand that the defendant had the option of paying a fine or going to prison, and that the fine was of such an amount as would permit of an appeal to the High Court. I am unable to interfere with the action of the Courts. The defendant's remedy is to appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Wolff asked whether the country was to hear anything more of the Opium Commission.

Mr. Fowler: Oh, yes; when the Commission brings up its report.

Mr. Wolff: When will that be?

Mr. Fowler: I have reason to belive it will be in the course of the present year. (Oh.)

SENTENCE OF DEATH UPON A BOY.

On Tuesday, June 21, Mr. Kaine asked the Secretary of State for India if he had received any information regarding the sentence of death alleged to have been passed by the sessions judge of Bhagalpore upon a young lad ten years of age; and, if so, would he lay any papers upon the table of the House.

Mr. H. Fowler said: In accordance with the promise which I gave to my hon. friend when he previously put a question to me on this subject, I have made a full inquiry into the case and I have read the judgment of the High Court. The boy to whom the question refers was charged with taking a younger boy into an uninhabited house and there robbing him and inflicting upon him grevious bodily harm. It appears that the prosecutor was wounded very severely and was left in a state of insensibility. The High Court in their judgment stated that there was no doubt that he was shockingly wounded. The case was tried before the sessions judge with two assessors. The judge and one assessor were of opinion that the accused was guilty; the other assessor dissented from their verdict. Under the Indian Penal Code the minimum penalty for an offence of this description is seven year's imprisonment, and the boy was sentenced in accordance with the code to this punishment. But the judge availed himself of the power conferred upon him by the Indian Reformatories Act, and commuted the penalty to that of detention for a period of seven years in a reformatory school. The boy appealed to the High Court at Calcutta, and the judges of that court, after a most careful consideration of all the evidence, were of opinion that it was not sufficient to justify a conviction, and they directed the release of the boy. In these circumstances I see no necessity for laying any papers upon the table of the House.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE FINANCE BILL.

Sir A. Scoble asked the Attorney-General whether pensions to the wives and children of members of the Indian Civil Service, which were provided from funds contributed partly by the members of that service and partly by the Government of India, were property liable to aggregation within the meaning of section 2 (*d*) of the Finance Bill, or would be taken into consideration in estimating the value of the estate of deceased members of that service.

The Attorney-General said he had not been able to look into the provisions of the Indian Pensions Act, but *prima facie* he should say that such pensions would fall within sub-section *d* of clause 2 of the Bill.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. William Johnston.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been called to reports in the Madras papers of Feb. 8, in which it is stated that on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Archbishop Colgan, High Mass was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral; that a guard of honour, consisting of twelve men of the Cheshire Regiment, formed up at the communion rails, under the command of Lieutenant Young; that, at the Elevation the guard of honour presented arms, while the band of the 27th Regiment played the General Salute; and, whether the appointment of such guard of honour and presentation of arms by military at such services was regular; and, if not, whether such practices have been prohibited for the future by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL, author of "From the Five Rivers" and other Indian stories, read a paper on June 15 at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association. Mrs. Steel said she knew nothing whatever about India, with its divers races and castes, but only something of perhaps half a dozen districts of the Punjab—itself about the area of England. Of these districts she had obtained a knowledge during her twenty-three years' association with the Education Department. Symbathy, she said, often went out from English drawing-rooms to the poor women in India supposed to be chafing under enforced seclusion in darkened apartments. But as a matter of fact as regarded the village population at least, purdah was unknown, and the recognition of the woman as mother placed her on a higher plane than she occupied even in the West. Speaking of infant marriages, she said these were merely formal, the girl rarely leaving their homes to live with their husbands till the age of fifteen or later; and that there was nothing, physically injurious in the systen, was proved by the splendid physique of the Jats, Rajputs, and Sikhs, among whom it obtained. Polygamy, too, was extremely rare; while enforced widowhood prevailed only among the Hindoos and not among the Musulmans. There exists in the zenanas a strict women's code, and such measures as the Age of Consent Bill and startling educational innovations, must be futile.

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya*, a commission has been appointed, with General Korokoff, Governor of the Syr Daria, as President, to consider a proposal for starting an agricultural gazette which would serve as the official organ of the Department of Agriculture and Domains.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams after. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SIR W. W. HUNTER, writing to the *Times*, says:—Our Calcutta telegrams have disclosed the anxiety with which last Friday was awaited in India. Would the Bakr-i-*Id*, with its cow-killing rites, be again the signal for murderous tumults? Everything that argument and concession could do to allay religious animosities had been effected. But fanaticism is a force which defies formulæ, and after months of mediation to insure peace, the Government had to stand ready for action. A moment's folly by a single Musalman, an unfounded rumour, or merely the electric state of suspicion with which the Hindu mind gets surcharged as the festival draws near, might set light to the passions which last year flamed across India from Rangoon to the Punjab and Bombay. All that the British authorities could do was to keep watch, having to the utmost of their power assuaged the causes of strife, and prepared to put down any renewal of it with a strong hand.

In the presence of such disturbing forces it may seem incongruous to turn calmly away from the ever possible outburst of religious fury to the commonplace task of administration. Yet it is this very incongruity which forms the most characteristic feature of British rule in India. While a cordon of police is being drawn round the endangered districts and troops are converging upon them, lieutenant-governors are graciously opening waterworks or laying the foundation-stones of hospitals and schools. Everything goes on quite gently and pleasantly as if there was not the slightest chance of the continuity of progress being rudely broken. This resolute ignoring of the dangers amid which they do their daily work is part of the silent heroism of our countrymen in India. The topic which to outward appearances chiefly interested Sir Charles Elliott on his recent progress through Behar was neither the religious hatreds of the Musalmans and Hindus nor the smeared mango trees, but an improved water supply. Almost at the same time that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was discoursing sagely to the Behar townsfolk on the connexion between cholera and polluted wells, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West was rendering an account of the hygienic achievements of the past five years in his own provinces. Sir Auckland Colvin's lecture before the Society of Arts is one of the most remarkable narratives of sanitary progress, and beyond comparison the most masterly statement of eastern sanitary problems which has yet been presented by an Indian governor.

Those problems arrange themselves into two classes—water supply and sewage removal by drainage, and each of these again into urban and rural. Sanitary officers have for many years been attached to the local governments, and have done much. But it was soon discovered that any effective treatment of the subject must be the work, not of the provincial governments, but of the municipalities and local boards. It was more slowly realized that the men who have practically to do the work in its initial stage are not sanitary inspectors, but sanitary constructors, not doctors alone, but also engineers. Sir Auckland Colvin laid firm hold of these principles from the commencement of his lieutenant-governorship, and carried them out with a determination which excited some local unpopularity at the moment, but which left the North-West in the foremost rank of Indian provinces as regards sanitation at the close of his rule.

The problem before him was, indeed, not one to be solved by complimentary speech-making. He had to deal with great tropical cities crowded to a degree which would tax to the utmost the resources of sanitary science, even in the temperate zone. We know what it costs to keep London healthy with a density of only 56 persons to the acre. But in Benares the density per acre is 101 persons, in Agra 150, and in Cawnpur 187 to each acre. For the water supply of these closely-jammed populations there was until recent years no adequate provison. Wells used for bathing, and into which the soiled water trickles back; wells in the heart of crowded buildings and infected with the pollutions of generations of human beings; wells whose water in summer is half filth and mud, and into which during the rainy season soaks the ooze of drains and cesspools, these, says Sir Auckland Colvin, "are the chief sources of their drinking supply." Nor is it possible to isolate the epidemics that result. Continuous streams of devotees spread any local outbreak of disease over the length and breadth of the land. If cholera prevails in Benares, writes Sir Auckland, "it will presently march with the pilgrims whom it accompanies to Jaipur; the putrid well of Prag (at Allahabad) will poison the trader making up his accounts at Nagpur; the open drain of Cawnpur will breathe death into the bazzar of Lahore. There is no city, no village, no hamlet, no house in all India, whether Hindu, Mahomedan, or Christian, which is not deeply interested in the sanitation of the two great pilgrim cities; and in a lesser degree of the other three great towns."

The rural tracts presented an even more despondent problem. For in the great towns there is a taxable population, which could be made to pay for being kept healthy and clean; the dense masses of humanity, rising to 654 persons per square mile, in the agricultural districts are not so easily reached. Lest we be suspected of exaggeration, we quote Sir Auckland Covin's own words:—

"It is these rural tracts, this innumerable firmament of hut and hamlet (the village houses numbering over 7,000,000), scattered over a total area of 112,612 square miles, where no eye can hope at all times to see, no hand to penetrate—whose millions call for sanitary aid, but whose poverty makes it impracticable—which are the despair of the sanitary reformer. They lie for the most part on the flat land, or little raised above it, scorched alternately by sun, searched by fiery winds, or drenched by continuous rain, in entire disregard of all sanitary care; their occupants drinking from the pond in which they bathe and in which their cattle wallow; surrounded by the refuse of their daily lives; far from the frequent eye of the English officer; and, if coerced at all into cleanliness, to be coerced only by the ever-itching palm of the underling, or by native officers, little less opposed than themselves to the rigour of sanitary regulations."

Powerful pleading this, and revealing a situation which demanded a strong man to deal with it. "Philanthropy," Sir Auckland says elsewhere, "seems sometimes, like justice, to have a bandage on her eyes. Foul water is more deadly than ardent spirits, slaying its tens of thousands to the units who in Upper India succumb to inebriety." A copious and pure water supply means not only health to those who use it, but also the means of cleansing the great cities. In most towns of Northern India the Sysiphean task of dealing with the sewage by systems of hand-removal was until lately persisted in. Sir Auckland Colvin, as indeed almost all who have practically studied the question, insists on an abundant water supply as the only sound basis of Indian sanitation. He sums up what has been done, and explains the administrative machinery required for accomplishing still more. The distribution of places most urgently requiring sanitation into municipal and rural areas for the purposes of local government and local taxation, the enlistment of local public sentiment in the task, and the careful examination of all schemes by engineering as well as by medical experts; such in brief is his plan of campaign against preventible disease in Upper India. It is only fair to record the admirable work done by Sir Alfred Lyall and other of Sir Auckland's predecessors in the same field, the impulse and encouragement derived from able writers like Sir Henry Cunningham, and the solid labours of a long series of medical men.

A single example enables us to realize more clearly than a hundred generalities the difficulties which stand in the way. The Indians appreciate the benefits of pure and abundant water, although in Bengal, as elsewhere, some men after the discovery of wheat would still live on acorns—*apres l'invention du ble ils voulaient encore vivre du gland*. What they object to is the cost. Take, for instance, the case of the water works which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal opened the other day at Arrah. In that city there had been five serious outbreaks of cholera in the five years ending 1892, which had swept away 23 per thousand of the population. An energetic magistrate, Mr. F. H. Skrine, set himself to combat these annual epidemics by introducing a filtered water supply from the Son river. From one raja he received the princely subscription of Rs. 150,000, the municipality and District board were induced to contribute Rs. 100,000 each, and in all a sum of Rs. 400,000 was obtained by more or less voluntary offerings. But such a system of not altogether unconstrained benevolence make a District Officer unpopular for the time, and leaves behind a new cess upon the ratepayers for the maintenance of the works. When Sir Charles Elliott arrived to inaugurate them he found it impossible to confine his speech to mere felicitations. The people were not thinking of the cholera which they might escape, but of the additional taxation which they would have to bear. A similar feeling has to be reckoned with all over India. The dangers of the old state of things are forgotten; the burdnes of the improved state of things are felt. The British officer who is responsible for the welfare of the people has to act up to what he knows to be for their benefit without heeding too much either his popularity in the present or his memory in time to come. It is this necessity for doing our duty according to lights that have not yet reached the popular mind which forms a main difficulty in the extension of self-government in India.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND CO. have issued a new work by Sir William Hunter, in four volumes, entitled "Bengal MS. Records, 1780-1885,"

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

IN the House of Lords, on June 15, in a well-filled House—there were about twenty Peeresses in the side galleries—Lord Dunraven moved the second reading of the above bill. He spoke for about one hour. He indicated that the measure in its present shape did not seek to compel clergymen to celebrate these marriages, but was merely designed to give the sanction of the State to marriages with a deceased wife's sister when such marriages were performed by civil official or by ministers of religion who were willing to do so. He acknowledged that he might be met by the argument that this position was not a logical one, but his answer was that it was not always possible to be strictly logical in these matters. What he asked was that the State should cease to stamp with ignominy unions of this kind, which did no violence to the consciences of the contracting parties. The grievance with which the bill dealt was essentially a working-class grievance, and it was to the interests of the Church to support reform which affected thousands of the poorest and humblest of the people.—The Earl of Selborne, in moving the rejection of the bill, maintained that the evidence went to show that these so-called marriages were comparatively rare amongst the poor, and more common amongst the middle and wealthier classes. The measure would inflict injury upon a prodigious number of people by the invasion which it would make in the comfort and peace of the home and the destruction of the relation of the sister-in-law. If once the marriage law was relaxed it would be impossible to avoid sweeping away the prohibitions against such marriages as those between uncles and nieces, or others within the prohibited degrees, which were not uncommon in those countries where marriage with a deceased wife's sister was legalised. In the United States, in twenty years, from 1867 to 1886, there were no fewer than 328,613 divorces, and that was the country upon whose example the advocates of the bill relied.—The Lord Chancellor contended that the bill was desired by a vast number of people beside those who had contracted the unions with which it dealt. The fact that such marriages continued to be contracted, notwithstanding the legal disabilities which they entailed, was the strongest evidence that there existed in the community many who would desire to enter into unions of this kind, but were prevented by the state of the law from doing so. Many supported the bill on the ground that if these marriages were not contrary to the Divine law, and were not likely to be mischievous in their consequences, the State ought not to prohibit them. The assertion that the bill aimed a blow at the sanctity of marriage and the purity of home was not supported by the weight of evidence, or even of probability. In other countries where these marriages were not forbidden, the position of the sister-in-law remained precisely what it was here.—The Earl of Dudley unreservedly opposed the suggested change of law. There was no indication that it was desired by the country; on the contrary, he believed the sentiment of the people was almost unanimously against a measure which it considered incompatible with the principles of Christianity. He asked the supporters of the bill whether they were prepared to meet the further demands for relaxations of the marriage law which would be made if the measure were passed.—The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the bill on the ground of the severance between the laws of the Church and the State which it would effect, because it was entirely out of accord with the fountains of our law, whether sacred or profane, because it would legalise technically a class of marriages which were looked upon with abhorrence and horror by the majority of our fellow-subjects, and because it would inflict a blow at the integrity of the home, which was the citadel of our civilisation, progress and religion.—On a division the second reading was negatived, and the bill thrown out by 129 against 120.

[Party ties were ignored to a great extent in the division. The Prince of Wales voted for the bill, and the Duke of York and the Duke of Connaught "paired" in favour of the measure with Lord Harrowby and Lord Coventry respectively against it. The minority also included Dukes Beaufort, Devonshire, Fife, St. Albans, Sunderland, Westminister, and Atholl; Marquises Londonderry and Ripon; Earls Rosebery, Carnarvon, Granville, Kimberley, Lonsdale, Onslow, Portsmouth, Spencer, Barons, Carrington, Aberdare, Battersea, Brassey, Burton, Churchill, Farrer, Houghton, Lingen, Methuen, Rendel, Russell of Killowen, Rowton, Tennyson, and Wolverton.

In the majority were the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the Dukes of Abercorn, Marlborough; Marquis of Salisbury; Earls Cairns, Cranbrook, Dudley, Mayo, Nelson, Selborne, Shaftesbury, Stamford, Stanhope; Viscount Cross; Barons Balfour, Chelmsford, Denman, Egerton, Elphinstone, Halsbury, Hawke, Hood of Avalon, Iveagh, Knutsford, Penrhyn, Rookwood, Stanmore, Wantage, and Wimborne. Twenty-one members of the Episcopal Bench were present, and the whole voted against the measure.]

PRESS VIEWS.

The *Times* (June 16) does not profess to regret the fate of Lord Dunraven's bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The marriage law of the country rests at present on a perfectly logical basis. It puts affinity and consanguinity on the same footing, and forbids marriage within the fourth degree in either case. A change in the long-established marriage law of the country needs to be supported by better reasons than have ever yet been put forward for it. The change would beyond doubt involve grave risk to the integrity of the family. Nor can it be maintained that the bill rejected yesterday would not in due course have been made a precedent for more extensive changes in the marriage law than those which it was intended to sanction.

The *Standard* (June 16) urges that it is quite true that the number of persons who have contracted these marriages already is a proof that more would do so if the stigma were taken off. It is also true that marriages within other prohibited degrees are not uncommon, and that, if the law were relaxed in favour of one, an appeal would certainly be made for the same concession to the others. We must admit that the arguments on each side are pretty evenly balanced, that the question is one to be decided rather by feeling than by logic, and that it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact, that sooner or later—and probably, sooner rather than later—these marriages will have to be recognised as legal and valid.

The *Daily Telegraph* (June 16) regrets that despite the able arguments advanced by Lord Dunrayen, the status of the sister-in-law is not to be improved. Probably, on a question like this, opinions are pretty evenly divided, and it seems absurd to refer—as was done by some speakers—to the "horror and indignation" with which marriages of this kind are regarded by those who agree with the ecclesiastical views on the subject. The *Telegraph* is inclined to believe that the opinion is steadily growing among the public that marriages with a deceased wife's sister should be legalised, and that every year it seems more and more likely that the woman who is, after all, the natural guardian of the widowed children will be allowed to become the formal and accepted helpmeet of the widower.

The *Daily News* (June 16) argues that by rejecting the bill, the Bishops have added one more item to the long reckoning which the people of this country have against them, and which will one day be exacted to the uttermost farthing. There can be no doubt that on this point the lay Peers are for once, and by exception, in agreement with the great body of electors throughout the United Kingdom. There can be no doubt that the present House of Commons would carry it by a majority of at least two to one. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who spoke for the Episcopal Bench, cut a pitiful figure. He seemed utterly incapable of understanding this social controversy as it presents itself to an ordinary layman, Churchman, or Nonconformist. He introduced into the debate the Justinian Code and the Theodosian Code. Reminded that the Theodosian Code, about which not one Englishman in fifty thousand cares a halfpenny stamp, also forbade the marriage of first cousins, he sapiently replied that it did so in different terms. If the Archbishop will refresh his pregnant and powerful memory by a glance at the Ten Commandments, he will perceive that even in that stereotyped catalogue some sacrifice is made to literary variety.

THE *Official Gazette* of Turkestan publishes an article declaring that ever since the Anglo-Russian Treaty was concluded regarding Afghanistan the position of the latter country has been so vaguely determined that the neighbouring States which are victims of Afghan encroachments no longer know whether to address their complaints to the Ameer or to the British Government as the Suzerain. The official organ, therefore, calls upon Great Britain specifically to define her relations with Afghanistan, in order that it may be decided upon whom the responsibility shall really devolve for complications to which the present obscure situation may give rise.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

PURSUANT to the direction of Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, under whose supervision the winding-up of the above bank is being conducted, a meeting of the creditors was held at Winchester House, on June 20, for the purpose of considering the report dated November, 1893, issued by the committee appointed on behalf of the creditors to advise with the liquidator, and which report was circulated among the creditors in December, 1893, and of determining what action, if any, should be taken thereon. Mr. S. P. Low, a member of the committee, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance.

The Chairman said neither he nor any of the members of his firm were creditors of the bank, but owing to its failure they came to represent many of the creditors. At one of their meetings the creditors placed him on the committee which was appointed to consult with Mr Welton, the liquidator, from time to time as to what was best to be done. Subsequently reports were prepared by the committee and submitted to the judge, who thought it highly necessary that the creditors should be called together to consider them, and also that it would be desirable for a member of the committee to take the chair. No reflection, however, was cast upon Mr. Welton by this proceeding, and they were merely acting as the judge directed. The reports were afterwards placed before the Board of Trade, and eventually the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was taken on them. He had read the opinion, which was not handed to him "in confidence" at the time, but afterwards when he wanted to see the case he could not get it; and as they were aware, it was of little use having an opinion unless one had the case also, for one knew that an opinion was very much based on the way in which a case was submitted. He had not been much surprised at receiving a communication subsequently informing him that the opinion which he had seen was private and confidential, and therefore he could not submit it to the creditors. He was, however, requested a few days ago to attend before the Registrar with regard to the matter, when it was represented to him that it would be very desirable for him to state exactly to the meeting what he was empowered by the judge to mention to them. He would ask them to consider that the statement he was about to read was not in his own words, but that they had been dictated to him as those waich he ought to submit to the meeting. "Since the committee sent in their report considerable delay has taken place in determining whether any and what action ought to be taken thereon, but the judge authorises me to state that neither the committee nor the liquidator. Mr. Welton, is responsible for that delay. I am authorised also by the judge to state that a case has been laid by the Board of Trade before the law officers as to the liability of the officers of the company referred to in the report, with the result that an opinion has been recently obtained that a claim against certain of those officers to contribute to the assets of the company can be maintained, but that in some cases the claim has become statute-barred. The case in question is, however, regarded by the Board of Trade as a confidential document, and the Board has therefore refused to allow the committee to see the case. Under these circumstances the creditors may think it desirable to take a legal opinion themselves." (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him (the chairman), without trying to dictate to the meeting for one moment as to what they should do, that the case was in a nutshell. It was this—whether they had sufficient confidence in the committee to empower them to take such steps as they might think desirable to obtain an opinion based on a case put before counsel on the reports. Of course, this would entail some amount of expense. It was for the creditors to ask any questions they desired to put, or to propose any resolution, but, failing that, it had been arranged that one of the committee (Mr. Blair) should submit a resolution, and it would be for the meeting to determine whether they would accept it. He might state that Mr. Blair had done more than any of the committee to investigate the circumstances of the failure of the bank and the causes that led to the deplorable state in which it was found.

A Creditor inquired whether any of the parties who were implicated were "worth powder and shot."

The Chairman said it was rather an awkward question, but he had no doubt that if an action were brought and were successful money would be obtained. In answer to other questions, the chairman said he feared that the Public Prosecutor would not take the case up. The Board of Trade could only act in a manner of that sort—he believed he was stating the act—when there was a compulsory and not a voluntary liquidation. The meeting was not called to consider whether it was desirable to prosecute the directors, there being no imputation of fraud or criminality against them. The simple question was whether in civil law they were liable for the dividends or anything that had been paid out of capital.

Mr. Blair said the report which had been circulated among the creditors contained the result of a great deal of investigation which had been made by Mr. Low and himself, with the assistance of the liquidator and officers of the bank. It gave the history of the institution, the circumstances that led to its downfall, the mismanagement, which there had been, the enormous advances that were made upon improper or insufficient security at home, and the very singular state of matters at two or three of the branches abroad. In the course of the investigation the question naturally arose whether the directors were in any way responsible for some of the advances that had been made. That was a question which he was not prepared to give any opinion upon, and he was not sure that any opinion had been vouchsafed by any legal authority. The committee in the report had expressed the opinion that no real profits were earned by the bank for some years, while "profits" were distributed among the shareholders. In effect, that amounted to this—that the profits which were distributed were taken out of the coffers of the bank, thus lessening the fund which ought now to be in the possession of the bank in order to reduce its liabilities; and, that being the case, whether the directors or others were not bound to replace this money, to restore the dividends they had distributed. He thought this was a point which the creditors might wish to be carefully considered by counsel on their behalf, apart altogether from the Board of Trade, and they should be guided by the opinion of counsel as to whether they had legally a claim and by the consideration whether it was worth prosecuting a claim, and, if so, against whom. These were matters which the creditors might safely leave to the committee who had so far advised with the liquidator concerning them. He concluded by proposing the following resolution:—"The meeting, having considered the committee's report, resolve that the questions raised or indicated therein be left to be prosecuted, compromised, or settled, as the committee shall advise, and authorise the committee to take such legal assistance, at the expense of the liquidation, as they shall think proper, and furthermore recommend the learned judge under whose supervision the liquidation is carried on that he appoint one of the members of the committee, Mr. S. P. Low, to be an additional liquidator."

A Creditor asked whether it was not the fact that the first liquidator of the company was the former auditor.

The Chairman replied that this question had undoubtedly occupied the mind of the judge, and at their recent interview his lordship authorised him to state that he had up to the present received very considerable assistance from Mr. Welton, that he was perfectly satisfied with the way the liquidation had gone on, and that if no proceedings were taken it would be very unfair to remove him. His lordship, however, also considered that if proceedings were be taken it would be absurd for the liquidator to have to inaugurate the proceedings himself. In order, therefore, to tide over this matter, the judge thought that it would be well for one of the committee to become joint liquidator with Mr. Welton. He (the speaker) certainly did not seek the appointment. If the resolution were passed, all that he should do would be to see that a proper case was submitted to counsel and a proper opinion obtained, and then if the committee thought it was desirable to take further proceedings he would do his best to bring those proceedings to a successful termination. So far as the question of remuneration was concerned, he thought he might state that whatever the result might be it would not make a farthing difference in the dividend paid to the creditors, because if the matter were to last for two or three years an arrangement had been made by which the expense, within a few hundred pounds, would be paid by Mr. Welton out of his remuneration.

Mr. Jameson, who said he thought they were all very much indebted to Mr. Low, seconded the resolution.

The Chairman, in reply to further questions, stated that instructions were given for printing the opinion which had been obtained by the Board of Trade in order that it might be submitted to the creditors with the notice calling the meeting, but the committee were prevented from sending it out. He might state that he would be ready to submit to any meeting, or to the creditors generally, the opinion that might be given on the case which would be submitted to counsel by the committee if the latter should feel warranted in doing so. They must, however, understand that they could not circulate the case submitted, as a case was very much of the nature of a confidential matter. He believed that the dividends which were distributed by the directors amounted altogether to £300,000. There were one or two matters on which, in his opinion, some one was liable and ought to pay. He could hold out very little hope of £300,000 being recovered, but if they could only get back what would add even a shilling in the pound to their dividend it would be worth the creditors' while to get it. He believed that shares in the company were bought by the secretary, but whether with the object of keeping them up in the market or not he could not say. There was no liability on these shares. He could not say that the purchase was an illegal transaction.

Mr. Hawksley (the solicitor), in reply to a creditor, stated that what that gentleman had proposed was, in effect, that the liquidation, which hitherto had been voluntary under the supervision of the Court, should be continued by a compulsory winding up under the direction of the Court. That subject, however, was discussed at the time of the bank's failure and at a meeting held directly the doors were closed, at which creditors to the amount of £1,500,000 were represented, a resolution was unanimously passed, in the interests of the creditors, and of the creditors alone, that the liquidation should be voluntary and not compulsory. It was open to any creditor to apply to the

THE EXPIRING SANCTITY OF THE GANGES.

THE *Spectator* of June 16 devotes two and a-half columns to a discussion of this topic, taking as its text the *Times* article of last week, which was quoted in these columns. The *Spectator* is not quite able to believe that there will either be a change in the course of the Ganges, or that, as has been prophesied, the river Nerbudda will become, in 1894-95, instead of the Ganges, "the holy river, the redeeming flood."

The Brahmins of the Gangetic Valley will fight hard for their holy river and the wilderness of shrines along its banks, and great as is the learning of the priests of Southern India, and holy as are many of the Maratha pundits, a kind of superiority still attaches to their northern rivals. They may destroy the canonicity of the book from which the prophecy is taken or offer some new interpretation of its meaning which the Indian multitude, always inclined to associate change with disaster, may joyfully accept. Nor can we quite perceive why the transfer of virtue from one river to another should of itself be politically dangerous, though it is said that this was the impression made on the Cesarewitch during his Indian tour. The two rivers are equally from source to debouchure within the British dominion, and it is not alleged, that we know of, that we have in any way polluted the Ganges, or deprived its waters of their purifying charm. No doubt, if the transfer is believed in the Gangetic Valley will be wrapped in a spiritual gloom which may produce a deep-seated discontent, and the Hindus of the South may feel an elation which will induce them to try conclusions once more with their Mohammedan foes; while the Mahrattas may see in an event so great proof positive that their star is once more in the ascendant, and that they are bound to begin once more the struggle which, but for our arrival, would, as they think, have ended in their conquest of the whole Peninsula. They had for the moment very nearly broken the power of the Mogul throne. Still, these are only "may be's;" and all we should willingly concede is that the prophesy, whether fulfilled, or unfulfilled, will deepen that unrest of India, which even those who are most vexed with the present writer for his pessimism acknowledge that he has rightly described. We must all wait, and, while we wait, we are more interested in studying that temper of mind which makes such speculations so important to all who care to study the Hindu peoples. It seems to most Europeans incredible that a singularly thoughtful and shrewd race should believe such fables, or should care whether priests ascribe sanctity to one body of sweet water rather than to another. Such explanation as is possible the *Spectator* finds in the deeply-rooted belief of the Hindu in certain aids to freedom from that terrible burden of sin, with the responsibility of which he is ever struggling. These aids are (1) penance, (2) ceremonial purity, and (3) what may be termed "accruing grace," coming from the divine potentiality residing in certain places, rivers, or persons.

How the belief in this third kind of aid in attaining bliss, or rather in avoiding suffering, grew to its present height, is one of the perplexities of Hinduism; for, unlike penance and ceremonial purity, it has little defence in the philosophy of the creed. It has probably grown from the hunger of the human heart for mercy independent of merit, which has gradually been gratified by successive teachers and utilised by a priesthood who, it must not be forgotten, claim in their corporate capacity legislative power. The Brahmins of India acting together can make a new moral law and consecrate and desecrate in a sense far beyond anything claimed by any priesthood in Christendom, even in the ages of conviction. If the Ganges is to lose its sanctity in the Brahminical eyes—a danger in which, in spite of a concensus of rumours, the *Spectator* finds it nearly impossible to believe—"the event is one which will be felt to the bottom of his heart of every Hindu alive, most especially by the millions who inhabit what is specially our territory—the huge Gangetic Valley." As to "how he will feel the shock," or "whether he will connect the catastrophe with that rule of the unclean which has now lasted 137 years," the *Spectator* does not pretend to prophesy.

We doubt the recrudescence of Buddhism which he (the writer in the *Times*) expects, because, though it would lighten the burden of the ceremonial law, it would also be fatal to caste—but we, Europeans, are all groping in the dark, and can but watch and wait.

ENGLISH SUBJECTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

JUDGMENT has been given in the High Court, in Pretoria, on the subject of commandeering, to the effect that foreigners, after two years' residence, are liable to military service. The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing, on June 18, said:—British subjects are being impressed freely in the Pretoria district, and the excitement is intense. Unless the Imperial Government interferes in the matter, there is more than a likelihood of serious trouble supervening. A Reuter's telegram, dated Pretoria, June 18, says:—President Kruger has issued an official denial of the statements made in telegrams published by some London newspapers in regard to commandeering. The number of persons commandeered, the President says, is two thousand, not five thousand, and these figures include only two hundred foreign residents. No. Wesleyan ministers nor any other individuals were ever arrested, and there is no excitement in the country, the dissatisfaction being confined to Pretoria. President Kruger expresses regret that the leading papers in England should have been misled by statements which, he declares, have been cabled by uninterested persons. Mr. Sydney Buxton, replying to complaints made to the Colonial Office of "commandeering" in the Transvaal, says:—"Great Britain has no treaty whereby British subjects can be exempted from the operation of the acts under which the Boers are now enlisting their forces, but the Secretary of State has instructed the Acting High Commissioner to state to President Kruger that Her Majesty's Government hope that the Government of the South African Republic will agree to similar exemptions in the case of British subjects to those granted to foreign Powers. I have just learned that the representation has been sent in. I think I may add that you may rely on our doing our utmost to obtain a favourable response."

BRITISH TRADE PRIVILEGES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SPEAKING in the Cape Colony House of Assembly, on June 18, Mr. Rhodes defended his action regarding the new Matabele Constitution, more especially in the matter of the omission from the settlement of a clause for the preferential treatment of British, and particularly South African, colonial products. The Premier declared that he had earnestly contended with the Imperial Government to secure preference for Cape products and British manufactures, but in vain. He had striven for two things: that the products of the African Customs Union States should pass for all time into the Charterland; and that the duties on British goods imported into Chaterland should never exceed the present Customs Union tariff, leaving it optional to impose higher duties on foreign goods. Commenting on the refusal of the Imperial Government to assent to these propositions, Mr. Rhodes declared that the world at large finding that British manufacturers were unrivalled, was scheming to shut them out by tariffs, and yet when Great Britain was offered the privilege that, south of the Zambesi, her goods should be admitted for ever on a fair basis, her rulers absolutely refused to accept the boon. "We know," continued the Premier, "that the States south of the Zambesi will join one system. The proposal therefore means that South Africa, when united, will grant this right for ever to British goods. I hope this will be brought home to the English people, with whom rests the final decision." A letter from the Colonial Office to the Secretary of the British South Africa Company, published in the *Times* on June 21, sets forth the reasons which have induced Lord Ripon to withold his approval of the tariff arrangements between South Africa and Great Britain suggested by Mr. Rhodes.

THERE has not been much change during the past week in the distressed area in the Central Provinces. No gratuitous relief has yet been required, and the number of persons on the relief-works in the Saugor district has not reached 7,800, while less than 1,500 are on works in the Damoh district. The prices of food grains remain steady, and imports continue.

THE breaches in the Indus Valley section of the North-Western Railway, due to floods breaking through the bunds on the right bank of the river, will cause a temporary suspension of traffic. This should emphasise the necessity for a chord line from Sukkur to Kotri. From a military point of view the interruption of communications north of Karachi must always be a most serious matter.

AT Shillong much sorrow is felt at the death of Lieutenant C. G. Francis, 44th Gurkha Rifles, from typhoid fever, on the 4th instant. The deceased was a most promising young officer, and deservedly popular. His funeral, which took place on Thursday morning, was attended by the Chief Commissioner, the General Officer Commanding, Mr. Ward, and all the civil and military officers in the station.

INDIAN ART AND ITS PRESERVATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art was held, on June 18, at the Imperial Institute, Sir James Linton, P.R.I., presided. Mr. Beachcroft moved, and Sir Charles Turner, K.C.I.E., seconded, the adoption of the report, which stated that there were now over 160 members, but that, with two or three notable exceptions, the hope that special generous donations would be forthcoming to provide a permanent fund for the heavier expenses of the society had not been realised. The Maharajah of Jeypore had presented £100, and two other Maharajahs £25 each. These donations enabled the society to take part in the World's Exhibition at Chicago and other exhibitions during the year, and to place before the public most worthy and beautiful specimens in many branches of Indian handicraft art, which otherwise would never have been seen.—Sir James Linton said they had heard and seen a great deal of the endeavour to foster art in India; but the best policy to pursue was that of non-intervention, except for the purpose of preserving absolutely and entirely the national characteristics of Indian art. A friend of his who occupied an important post in India was commissioned to purchase in this country works of art pictures, which were to be attached to the school of art from which he came. These were pictures of our modern European schools, and they were to be shown as examples worthy to be studied and imitated by the students of that school of art. The pictures purchased were principally landscapes representing places in England and Scotland. Fancy expecting anything from the study of such works as these but disaster to Indian art! The society should vigorously protest against such a misapplication of funds. No art could flourish or ever be great, no art could by any possibility benefit humanity that was not absolutely and entirely the result of a nation's individuality. It was absurd that we Europeans should insist that what was right for us was right for all.—Sir George Birdwood, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir James Linton, referred to the great debt of gratitude the society owed to Mrs. Carmichael, one of the hon. secretaries.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting was held on June 15. Sir J. B Lyall presided. Among those present were Lady Lyall, Sir H. David, Sir R. West, Mr. S. N. Fox, Mrs. Arthur Brandreth, Mr. T. H. Thronton, Mrs. Scharliebe, Mrs. D. Carmichael, and the secretary, Miss E. A. Manning. The annual report, which was adopted on the motion of Sir R. West, seconded by Mr. B. De, of the Bengal Civil Service, showed, the mover said, that a very good—if not a very sensational—year's work had been accomplished. The council pointed out the necessity for securing increased financial support, in the promotion of education for Indian women and girls. A paper was afterwards read on "Pupils and Teachers in the Punjab," by Mrs. F. A. Steel, who spoke with the authority of one who had been for upwards of twenty years associated with the Education Department in the Punjab. Mrs. Steel deprecated the "superior sort of pity" which was often bestowed upon the women of India by those of England who did not know and realise their surroundings; and she pointed out that at any rate among the working women of India, "seclusion" did not exist, the natives being as free to come and go as those of the West. Mrs. Steel went into details as to the custom of child marriage and enforced widowhood in India, upon which her views apparently differed from those which usually obtain in this country. On the whole, she considered that the native parents exercised a wise discretion with regard to the marriages of their children. She pointed out that polygamy was extremely rare in the Punjab, and asserted that those most opposed to educational progress were the native women themselves. Whilst the men underteod that the women had a zonana code of their own with which it was useless to interfere, one could hardly expect the native men to speak out strongly in favour of European changes.

GLADSTONIANS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A CONFERENCE summoned by the National Liberal Federation to consider the question of the House of Lords, assembled, on June 20, at Leeds. About 2,000 delegates attended from all parts of the country. The conference met in the Albert Hall, under the presidency of Dr. Spence Watson, who proposed the first resolution, declaring that the power of the House of Lords "to mutilate and reject measures passed by the elected representatives of the people" was inconsistent with the right of free and popular self-government, and "should cease to exist." The report was seconded by Mr. E. Harford, and was adopted unanimously. Mr. Robson, Q.C., moved the second resolution, which called upon the Government to introduce a measure for the abolition of the House of Lords' veto by providing that a bill which has passed through the House of Commons, and been altered or rejected by the Upper House, may be reaffirmed by the Commons, with or without such alteration, and, subject only to the Royal assent, shall thereupon become law.—An amendment was moved by Mr. Labouchere, declaring that the House of Lords was useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished, and urging the Government to bring in during the present Session a bill for the abolition of their veto.—After an adjournment, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., seconded the amendment, which, however, after much lively discussion, was lost, the original resolution being carried almost unanimously, amid a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm. In the evening two mass meetings were held.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTE TO UGANDA.

DR. JOSEPH A. MOLONEY, the well-known African traveller, and late medical officer to the Stairs Expedition, has made the following statement to a representative of Reuter's agency with regard to the question of the projected railway to Uganda:—

The quickest way to develop the resources of a country is to build a railway, but that takes a considerable time. The Congo Railway, which is only 248 miles long, has now taken over four years to build, and is not nearly finished. Moreover, it has cost twice as much as was at first anticipated. As regards Uganda, I propose a route which would not be a makeshift, but which should not for a moment stop the building of the railway, even as far as Kikuyu, a line which would have most beneficial results in developing that portion of British East Africa. My plan is to take advantage of the lake route to Uganda, whereby the distance from Chinde to the Victoria Nyanza could be covered in thirty-six days. Nature has herself suggested a plain and easy waterway by the Zambesi and the Shire, and then by Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. The route I advocate is from Chinde to Katungas; thence to the south end of Lake Nyassa, and by steamer to Karangas, on the northern end of the lake. After a march along the Stevenson-road to Lake Tanganyika the journey would be continued by lake steamer to Mukamba, easily reached in five days. Thence we pass along the road leased by the Belgians to the south end of the Albert Edward Nyanza. The adoption of my suggestion would practically stop slave trading in this portion of Central Africa, as at present the slave traders pass from west to east, not alone crossing the great lakes, but also passing the North end of Tanganyika as well as on the south between that lake and Nyassa.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JUNE 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W Holmes, BCS	Mr W R Woodrow, Bo
Mr H P Mulock, BCS	Col J T Watling
Mr S C Roberts, B	Major J Haughton
Mr C H Gordon, B	Capt G S Ommanney
Mr E T Devonshire, B	Capt L J Andrews
Mr D Brooks, B	Capt C G Parsons
Mr W Small, B	Lieut E C Bayley
Mr C H Roberts, B	Lieut J H Dickson
Mr W J Baldwin, B	Lieut A B Longley
Mr G K Watts, B	Bde-Surg-Lieut-Col S H O B Banks
Mr E A S Bell, B	
Mr R S Paterson, B	Surg-Major F F Mac-Cartie
Mr C Preston, B	
Mr E Giles, Bo	Surg-Capt J H Walsh

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A H Collins, BCS, till Aug 9	Col R V Riddell, 76 days
Mr P C S O'Connor, B, 6 mos	Lieut-Col W Hill, 6 weeks
Mr W Siddons, B, 1 mo	Lieut E C Macquoid, to await result of exam
Mr N S Field, B, 4 mos	Lieut D G Bryce, 3 mos
Mr F W C Seddon, B, 2 mos	Lieut R Cooper, 2 mos
Mr A M Burn Murdock, B, 6 mos	Surg-Capt T C Moore 8 days
Col E A Bruce, 3 mos	Surg-Capt D Simpson, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R G Thompson, BCS	Lieut H C Hill, B
Mr A H Collins, BCS	Lieut F A W Stotherd
Mr J Williams, B	Lieut R Cooper
Lt-Col W A Wetherall	Surg-Capt E Hudson
Lieut M Stevens, B	Surg-Capt T C Moore

COLONEL KOVANKO, commanding the 1st Battalion of the Turkestan Line, has been permitted to retire from the service with a pension and the rank of Major-General.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE report for the half-year ended Dec. 31 records gross receipts at Rs. 2,41,97,014; working expenses, Rs.73,59,420. Net earnings Rs.1,68,37,594, an increase of Rs.7,40,117. The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 8s. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital, leaving a small balance in hand. The board have had no hesitation in granting to their servants in India, as soon as the requisite assent of the Secretary of State could be obtained, the relief in the shape of exchange compensation which had been offered to servants of the Government. The additional charge for the last half of 1893 caused by this amounts to about Rs.1,12,000.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

For the second half of the past year there is a deficiency of Rs. 4,228, but after allowing for the balance of surplus profits from the previous year the present available balance of surplus profits is Rs.57, 891, which have been brought home at an exchange rate of 1s. 1 1-16d., realising £3044. Dividend 1½ per cent., making with the guaranteed interest 1½ per cent.; £254 forward. The term of three years during which the agreed payment by the Secretary of State for India of 3½ per cent. per annum has been made expired on Dec. 13, 1893, and the stock-holders are for the future dependent upon surplus profits for any return beyond the guarantee of 3 per cent. per annum. Notwithstanding the disappointment in the recent traffic returns and the great depreciation in the rupee, the board has confidence in the power of the line to earn a reasonable surplus over the guarantee.

THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED RAILWAYS (LIMITED).

The report for the half-year ended Dec. 31 states that the net receipts show an increase of Rs. 9,357. The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per anuum on the capital stock.

ASSAM RAILWAYS AND TRADING (LIMITED).

The report for the year ended Dec. 31, states that the general revenue account shows a profit of £47,210, making with the amount brought forward a total of £64,106. The directors recommend a dividend of 5s. 6d. per share on the 41,000 preference shares £456 forward.

Assam Company.—The annual general meeting was held, on June 18 at Lawrence Pountney-hill—Mr. Joseph Gram, Q.C. chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the crop of last year exceeded that of the preceding year by about 353,000 b. The price realised was a trifle less, although the quality of their tea was very superior. In accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Hulbert, the labour supply had been increased by between 1,300 and 1,400, at an expense 25 per cent. or 30 per cent. less than in the previous year. A large expenditure had been incurred on machinery and plants. They had also had to keep up the new gardens, which were as yet unproductive. They were able to declare a dividend of 12 per cent., which had been fairly earned, leaving between £3,000 and £4,000 to carry over, of which they proposed to devote £3,000 to the reserve fund, increasing it to £40,000. Referring to the enormous supplies of tea from Ceylon and India, he expressed satisfaction that the crop of Ceylon this year would propably not be larger than it was last year.—Mr. A. B. Fisher seconded the motion.—In answer to questions, the chairman said the cost of their tea was arrived at by taking the whole of the expenditure in India and England and dividing it by the number of pounds produced. Having 10,000 acres of gardens, he did not apprehend that there would be any extension on a large scale in future. Their general manager was fully alive to the question of abandoning portions which were unproductive.—The motion was adopted.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION (LIMITED).

The 1893 report states that but for the continuous fall in exchange the net profit earned would have been satisfactory, the net taking of the steamers having amounted to £51,586, against £6,012. The average China exchange rate was 2s. 7¼d. per dollar but the accounts were closed on the basis of realising all earnings and assets to an average of 2s. 6d. The board have further applied the sum of £13,501 to an exchange reserve. The sterling value of the assets in China is thus brought down to about 2s. 3d. per dollar.

SPEECH DAY AT WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

THE anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo (June 18) was speech day at Wellington College. Among those present were:—

Prince Christian, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Derby, Col. the Hon. W.P. Talbot, Vice-President, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir George Russell, M.P., Field Marshal Sir J Lintorn Simmons, General Sir George Higginson, and Mr. John Walter, Governors of the College; the Dean of Lincoln late Master of Wellington, the Commandants of the Royal Military Colleges, Sandhurst and Camberley; the Head Master of Charterhouse, Lord St. John.

The Head Master, the Rev. Bertram Pollock, presided. The Queen's medal was awarded to T. A. Headlam; the late Prince Consort's History prizes were taken by H. R. Barter (classical) and J. L ader (mathematical); H. W. Boys and G. H. Irvine were equal for the Archbishop of Canterbury's prize for Divinity; and E.S. H. Cavendish carried off the Earl of Derby's prize for French.—The Head Master thanked the Governors for their presence, especially mentioning Prince Christian as a true friend of Wellington College. Referring to Dr. Wickham, the Head Master said the order in which the late Head Master had left everything, his ready sympathy and friendly counsel, and his real love of Wellington and all that concerned the college, showed how he had worked for a place when Head Master. Mr. Pollock read a telegram from 400 old Wellingtonians in India, Burma, and Ceylon, wishing success to their old school. A similar message was received from old Wellingtonians now in Gibraltar.—The Vice-President said he had been asked by the Prince of Wales, President of the College, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, to apologise for their absence.—Colonel Talbot then spoke of the devotion of Mr. Wickham to the college when Head Master, and said the successor had already gained the confidence of the assistant masters, the boys, the parents, and the governors. He remarked that the governors had been crippled somewhat financially, the re-arrangements in regard to the drainage, which is now perfect, and the removal of the school to Malvern while the work was being done, having cost £4,000. They, therefore could not do all they wished to do, but they would do all they could.—The Bishop of Oxford said that in his six years' experience of Wellington he had learned something to admire and value, and he congratulated all on the delightful feeling that existed between the masters and the boys. He was glad to see the Dean of Lincoln at his old school looking well and happy, at least as happy as a man could look in gaiters. (Laughter.)—Prince Christian presented the Queen's medal to Headlam.

OUR Allahabad contemporary, in a flight of fancy, writes:—We are all aware that the earth is round, although when we look along an extent of its surface it is very difficult to realise that it is not a plane, or to estimate the actual amount by which objects are hidden. While the curvature of the earth causes objects beyond our horizon to dip below it the bending of the rays of light by refraction acts in the opposite direction and tends to raise them up. Omitting these refinements, there is a very simple rule for ordinary purposes and small distances which says that twice the square of the distances of the horizon in miles is equal to three times the height of the eye above it in feet. Thus the horizon of a man six feet high is about three miles distant. Beyond this the lower parts of objects and hills are shut off in proportion to their distance. To find how much this amounts to at a distance of 50 miles, making due allowance for refraction, it is found that the dip alone would be 1,647 feet, that the refraction would tend to raise the object by 213 feet, and thus that the lower limit of visibility from sea-level at that distance would be a mountain 1,434 feet high. The question comes to the front as a matter of practical importance in connection with naval manœuvres and intelligence, since although from the masthead of a ship 150 feet high the horizon would be extended to 15 miles and the foregoing dip at 50 miles reduced to about 620 feet, it is obvious that a large ship would be quite invisible to the look-out man until the 50 miles was reduced to 30 miles, when the tip of the masthead of the one would just become visible to that of the other. Consequently, we may conclude that the limit of visibility between fleets lies within a distance of 30 miles. In time of war it would be of the very highest importance to have some means of enlarging the horizon. How is it to be done? The only way that seems possible is to adopt the plan already suggested by Mr. Archibald and M. Batret of raising a camera by a kite to, say, 1,000 feet above the vessel, and quietly photographing the horizon in the direction required through one of Dallmeyer's telephoto lenses. By subsequent magnification the description of any ship brought into the field could be ascertained, and the required information gathered. At all events a kite could always be flown from a ship where a captive balloon would be out of the question, while M. Batret's latest results show that a perfectly clear and steady photograph can be obtained under these apparently unfavourable circumstances.

MR. ODLING, Secretary and Chief Engineer, Bengal Government, arrived in Calcutta on Thursday. Sir Alfred Croft, Director-General of Education, and Colonel Sandeman, Director-General of Surveys, are also at present on a visit to the Bengal Presidency.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

THE Whewell Scholarships for International Law have been awarded as under:—1, Mr. Charles V Hawkins, B.A., scholar of King's College; 2, Mr. Robert P. Mahaffy, Scholar of King's College.

The subject of the Hulsean Prize for 1895 is, "The Extinction of the Christian Churches in North Africa."

Natural Sciences Tripos.—It will be seen from the appended list that another lady has distinguished herself, and deserves to rank as one of the greatest successes of the year. Miss Baldwin, of Girton, was in 1893 the only lady who appeared in Class I. of Part I., in the Natural Sciences Tripos, and now she has followed up that success by gaining another First Class in Part II. with distinction in Botany.

Part I—Class 1: Barrett-Hamilton, Trin; W H Blackman, Joh; Blaikie, Trin; Boulton, Clare; W C Brown, Joh; F H Burton, Clare; Butler, Joh; Corner, Sid; Deller, Trin; W M Fletcher, Trin; Grunbaum, Trin; A C Hill, Trin; Holdgate, Trin; Jarratt, Trin; Jordan, Sid; Kerr, Chr; King, Emm; Northcoat, Joh; Pannon, Chr; Parkin, Trin; Porter, Emm; Rogers, Chr; Shrubsall, Clare; Slater, Pet; Stead, King's; Strong, Trin; Tallent, Joh; Wade, Trin; West, Joh; J A Wikinson, Cai; E A Wilson, Cai. Class 2: Allfrey, Trin; Bassano, Trin; Beaumont, Emm; R H Bell, Trin; H G Bell, Pet; Bell, Clare; A P Cameron, Joh; Carsberg, Cai; Caunt, Cath; Charles, Cai; Coleman, Joh; Daniel, Emm; Denyer, Queen's; Dodson, Down; Dootson, non-coll; Eltringham, Trin; Foyster, Jes; Gamson, Sid; Greg, Trin; Gregory, Joh; Greig, Jes; Hancock, Cai; Heard, Down; Jeaffreson, Chr; Lethbridge, Emm; Lillie, Joh; Matthews, Trin; Middleditch, Jes; Muir, Emm; Prout, Down; Roe, Pem; Sarzent, Joh; Schott, Trin; R W Shefford, Emm; L L Smith, Jes; Thomas, Sid. Class 3: Abercrombie, Cai; Barton, Emm; Bracn, Selwyn; Cator, Trin; H N Clarke, Trin; Dare, Joh; Forbes, Chr; W A Goldby, Joh; Hare, Joh; Le Fleming, Clare; Lund, Sid; Martin, Cai, Phillips, Jon; Powell, kmm; Ravenhill, Trin; P R Rockitt, King's; Rodeen, Emm; E J Scot, Trin; Shewell, Trin; Snowden, Chr; Stacey, Joh; Symes-Thompson, Chr; Talbot, King's; Thorp, Emm; Wills, Joh; W R Wilson, Corp; Wilson, Clare; Yeld, Trin.

Women—Class 1: H M Castledine, Newnham; E G Phillips, Newnham; E G Skeat, Newnham. Class 2: S A Bonnerjee, Newnham; G L Elles, Newnham; E M R Wood Newnham. Class 3: W Argar, Newnham; J C Ross, Girton.

Part II—Class 1: S F Blackman, Joh (Zoology); Borradaile, Selwyn (Zoology); Hodgkin, Trin (Physiology); Mollougall, Joh (Physiology and Human Anatomy with Physiology); Pendlebury, pem (Physiology with Human Anatomy); S W J Smith, Trin (Physics and Chemistry); Tansley, Trin (Botany); Tuckett, Trin (Physiology and Human Anatomy with Physiology). Class 2: W Myers, Cai; Shoyer, Trin Hall. Class 3: Eagles, Joh; Eve, Emm.

Women—Class 1 M Baldwin, Girton (Botany). Class 2: M A Booty, Newnham. Class 3: L M Chesney, Girton; N Wenham, Newnham.

Law Tripos—

Part I—Class 1 Smutts, Chr; Sheepshanks, John (Charlton-Cai; Johnson, Trin H) Class 2; Mellor, Trin H; Wilkinson, Cai, Chamber, Cai; Mabery, Clare; Russell, Trin H) Moss-Blund, ell, Joh; (Barker, Down; Jack, Pet); C M Baker, Chr; oy; Chr; Post, Pem. Class 3 (A K Ford-ham, Trin; Krause, Chr; Malan, non-call; Moss-Blundell, Trin; Roberts, king's); (Bevan, Trin; Josephs, Trin H; O'Brin, Pem; Selby, Chr; P B A Wightman, Trinl); Allan, Joh; Dicks n, Trin; Eccles, Pem); (H C Gooch, Trin; Hampson, Trin H; Nellson, Clare; Percival, Trin H; F H Ware, Trin); (Armstrong, Trin; Osborne, Jes); (Few Trin; Gardner, Trin H R Neville, Trin; R C Trevelyan, Trin); Binding Down; Desai, Chr; R H, Eccles, Trin; Marison, pem; Merriman, Joh; R C a Nevill, Trin)

Historical Tripos:—

Class 1 G P Gooch, Trin; Reddaway, King's. Class 2; Allen, King's; Dibble, Emm; Doncaster, king's; Dyke, King's; Field, Cath; Guest, Corp; Holme, Jes; Powys, Corp; Weston, Trin; Wilcram, Trin H; Wood, King's. Cla s 3 Aftab, Chr; Bartlet, Trin; Christoff, Jes; Combe, Trin; Evans, Selwyn; Fenning, Pem; J C Lee, Pem; Lewin, Trin; Mogowan, Chr; Malet, kmm; Meores, Clare; Phelps, Trin; Pile, Trin H; Riddell, Corp; P G Smith, Trin; Winsley, King's, Egrotat; Norman, Trin.

Women—Class 1; None. Class 2; C H Bake, Girton; F B Broadbent, Newnham; H Nachbar, Girton; M T B Shore Nightingal, Girton; M Worthington, Newnham. Class 3; E G Davies, Newnham; M Henderson, Girton; M A Turner, Girton, Egrotat; L A Jones, Newnham.

Classical Tripos:—

Part I—Examiners: Evelyn Shirley Shuckburgh, M A Emm; William Chawner, M A, Emm; Wilfred Austin Gill M A, Magd; William Trevor Londrum, M A, Gon and Cai; Leonard Whibley, M A, Pem; Pem; Edgar Cardew Marchant, M A, Pet; Walter George Headlam, M A, King's.

First Class—Div 1; Barnet, Trin; Moore, Trin; Nairn, Trin. Div 2 Barran, Trin; Cunningham, Trin; McKlderry; Joh; Malin, F H, Trin; Robson, Chr; Sills, King's; Tate R W, Joh. Div 3; Austen-Leigh, Kn's; Baines, Trin; Bosan quet, B H, King's; Brooks, W H, Cai and Down; Butler, Pemb; Cabell, Emm; Clayton, Emm; Cost, King's; Fuller, A J S, Emm; Gregg, Chr; Howlett, Chr; Jeffries Gonv and Cai; Lambert, Chr Measures, Chr; Naylor, Trin; Patel, sid Suss; Pope, Trin; Ramsay, King's; Stow, Pemb; Sworder, Emm; White, Trin

Second Class—Div 1; Bond, Magd; Branson, J R B, Trin, Duval, Gonv and Cai; Humphreys, Queen's; Jones, H P; Joh; Lewis, Pet; Murison, Trin H; Parsons, Pemb; Pearce, Jes; Phillips, King's; Platt, Trin; Wells, Jes. Div 2; Foster; Pet; Gill, Cla; Harvey, Magd; Howard, Pet; Parker, Corp Chr; Ioniss, Trin; Rendall, Trin; Thoseby, Gonv and Cai; Watson, C H, Trin; Woodhouse, Magd. Div 3; Alcock, Joh; Clarke, F A L, Chr; Gorse, Queen's; Highfield, N; Lawrance Jes; May, Pemb; Tait, A E Joh

Third Class—Div 1; Berwick, Cath; Edgington, Pet; Ellis, E H R, Trin; Fox, H W, Trin; Hopkins, E J, Pemb; Lomax, Cath; M'Clean, M Y, Trin; Saunderson, Trin; Thorp, Jes; West, Trin H. Div 2; Agar, Trin; Baily, Gonv and Cai; Bevan, Chr; Biddulph, Queen's; Fischer, Cla; Geen, Joh; Hullbart, Trin; Jones, R F Queen's; Newman, C A Trin; Noel Walker, Jes; Wittman, Joh. Div 3, Abbott, King's; Badcock, Christ, Joh; Bell, J J, Trin; Davies, H H, Joh; Dobree Jes; Franks, J E, Joh; Gilbert, King's; Grant, Emm; Jackson, E W Joh; Jackson, E M, Cath; Kitching Emm; Maw Trin; Prankerd, Pemb; Stephens, Cory, Chr; Storck, H, Selw; Tebbs, Trin H. Div 4, Nil; Div 5, Walldon, H, Selw; Whittinz, King's; Wilson, A C F W, Emma.

Ægrotant Green, H, Selw; Healy, Sid Suss Allowed the Ordinary Degree—Morris, W E H, Trin; Siddals, Queen's. Excused the Classical Examination—Evans, H D, Joh; Houndsfield, H, Selw; Newcombe, Trin; Turner, Pemb.

Women—First Class: Div 1, Nil; Div 2, Nil; Div 3Excel (C A J), Girton, White (R E), Newnham. Second Class: Div 1, Boyd (M), Girton; Div 2, Nil; Div 3, Millington (E M V), Girton. Third Class: Div 1, Dickson (I A), Girton; Nicholson (M), Girton; Rouse (C R), Girton; Stevenson (E), Girton; Div 2, Wigglesworth (E); Newnham; Div 3; Stuart (J J), Newnham.

Part II—Examiners: John Pelle, Litt D, Chr; Percy Gardner, Litt D, Chr; Richard Dacre Archer-Hinde, M A, Trin; Robert Drew Hicks, M A, Trin; Arthur Augustus Tilley, M A, King's; Robert Alexander Neil, M A, Pem; James Adam, M A, Emm; Samuel Wolcliffe Headlam, M A, King's; William Loring, M A, King's; Frederick, William Thomas, M A, Trin.

The letters b, c, d, e appended to the name of a candidate denote the section in which he is placed in the first class (b Philosophy, c History, d Archæology, e Language). The letter (a) indicates that a candidate has also attained a first-class standard in Section A (Translation and Composition). The asterisk denotes especial distinction.

First Class; Bosanquet (d), Trin; Ds Campbell (a, b*), Trin H; Ds Earp (d), King's; Ds Horton-Smith, L (e), Joh; Stamp (a* b*), Trin; Ds Weford (e), Emm. Second Class: Ds James, T D, Chr; Ds Meister, King's; Nicklin, J A Joh; Ds Whatle, Corp Chr. Third Class: Nil. Ægrotat; Taylor, T M, Gonv and Cai.

Women—First Class: Pearson, E R (b), Girton; Purdie, E (e*), Newnham. Second Class: Nil. Third Class: Nil.

Theological Tripos:—

Examiners—Alexander Francis Kirkpatrick, D D Regius Professor of Hebrew; Henry Melvill Gwatkin, M A, Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History; Arthur Thomas Chapman, M A, Emm; Frederic John Fooks-Jackson, M A, Jes; Reginald St John Parry, M A, Trin; John Reginald Harmer, M A, Corp Chr; Alan England Brooke, M A, King's; Robert Hatch Kennett, M A, Queen's.

Part I—Class 1: I Aarrics, Trin; Dillington, F, Pemb; Sedgwick, E N, Emm; I Thorne, Cath. Class 2; Apthorp, Emm; Ashton, Joh; Braneweil, Corp Chr; Conybeare, Trin; Ds Grindon, Chr; Herklots, Corp Chr; Knowles, Corp Chr; Koelle, Corp Chr; Ds Legg, Gonv and Cai; Osborn, Joh; Sayer, Pemb. Class 3; Aldous, H Selw; Alston, Chr; Beckett, Chr; Brunton, Pemb; Dark Corp Chr; Ds Dunn, Pemb; Hodgson, Emm; Marsh, N C, Trin; Robson, T C, Trin; Simmons, Chr; Wilding, Emm; Young, Emm. Distinguished in Old Testament—Allowed the Ordinary Degree; Dawes, Corp Chr; Feetham, Jes; Gabriel, Cath; Langdon-Davies, H Selw; Ward, C E, Queen's; Williams, H L, Non-coll. Excused the General Examination; Laurance, Cla.

Part II—Class I; Ds Crafter (b) Jes; Ds Holmes, R (b), Chr; Ds Hutton (a), Joh; I Ds M'Neile, A H (a*), Pemb. Class 2; Adams (d), Pet; Ds Johnson (b), Gonv and Cai Class 3; Ds Drury (b) Magd.

(*) Denotes distinction. I Hebrew Prize (a) Section I (b) Section II (d) Section IV.

Ægrotat—Ds Stone, Joh.

The Scholefield, Evans, and George Williams Prizes are not adjudged.

At a congregation held on June 16, 229 students proceeded to the ordinary B A degree.

The total number of honour degrees won but not awarded to women this year is 79. Of these Newnham has furnished 45 and Girton 34. Newnham has gained 13 first-class and Girton 7. Newnham 20 second-class, Girton 14; Newnham 11 third-class, Girton 13; and Newnham 1 Ægrotat. First-class honour men number 89, and second and third-class men 353. This year a student from Cains College and another from St Catharine's were bracketed equal for the honour of the "wooden spoon" in the Mathematical Tripos, and to each was presented a hugh trophy in the form of a malt shovel, gaily adorned with his college arms and colours.

THE report of the Hemp Drugs Commission has taken somewhat longer to complete than was anticipated; but this is not surprising, as a series of seventy questions, many of them split up into several sub-heads, were answered more or less by 1,200 witnesses. It is hoped, however, that the work will be finished by the end of this month. When the report is signed the Commission will be dissolved, but the secretary will stay on duty in Simla to pass the proof through the press. Mr. Mackworth Young, the President, and Messrs. Ommanney and Fraser, members, will take well-earned leave when free. It is reported that the general drift of the recommendations will be the control, not the prohibition, of hemp drugs.

THE returns of the Kolar gold-fields for June as regards Mysore and Ooregaum show very disappointing results. Mysore produced 3,395 ounces, being the smallest yield for a very long time. Its yield was over 5,000 in January, and till now has never since in any month fallen below 4,000. Ooregaum yielded 5,100, its monthly outturn from January to May ranging from 5,905 to 6,666.

THE Government of India has expressed to M. Jouslain, Consul-General for France in Calcutta, its assurance that the news of the outrage was received "with the most profound regret." Colonel Hailes, on behalf of the Brigadier-General, paid an official visit of condolence to M. Jouslain, who has also received letters of sympathy from Sir Charles Elliott and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

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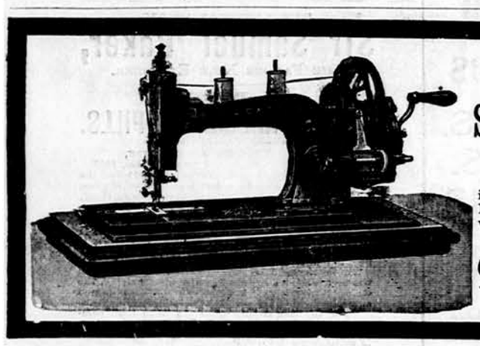

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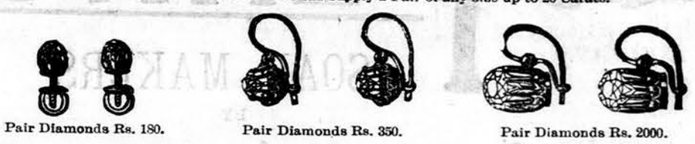

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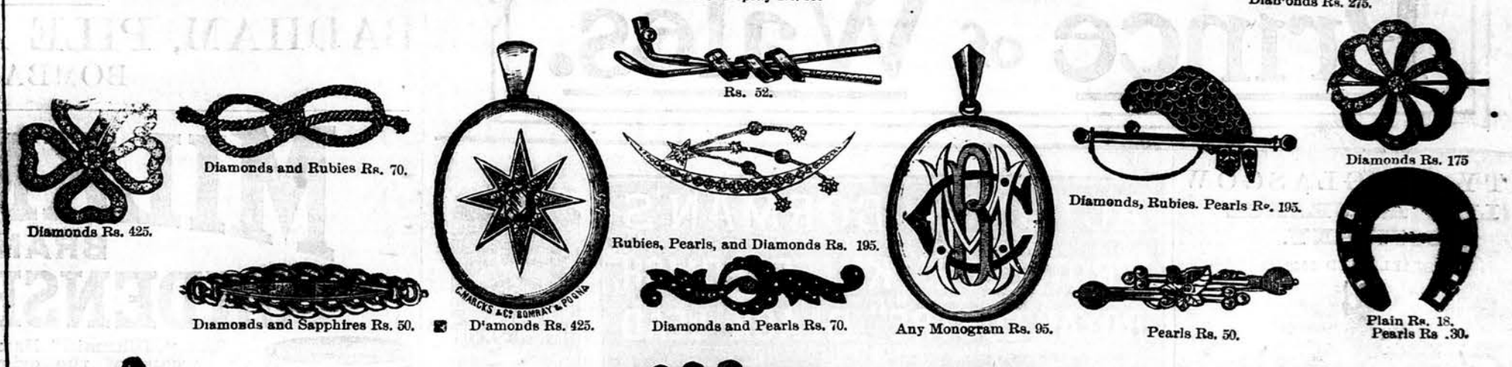

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